Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 157 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th August	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
7th "	Sardinia	6,580	Extra
13th "	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
20th "	Kashgar*	8,840	Extra
20th "	Devanha	8,092	

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.
	Rs:	Rs:	Rs.	Rs:	Rs:	Rs
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single	816	756	696	576	516	359
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	575
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	328
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	548

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
6th Aug.	Lightning	Karachi & P Gulf.
7th "	Lhasa	Karcah Direct
7th "	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Mail.)
7th "	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Mail.)
14th "	Karapara	B and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	3175	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	10th Aug
Ukuru Maru No. 2	—	2765	15th Aug.	20th Aug.
Kinai Maru..	—	2658	18th Aug.	23th Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shinyo Maru	D Imaidzumi	10th July	5th Aug	Japan
Yamaki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tsuji	10th Aug.	18th Aug.	Japan
Saigon Maru	—	10th August	21st August	Japan
Indus Maru	—	20th August	31st "	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
J. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE,
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor of survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, ... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—
Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—
10, Wall Street.
OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.

THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—
"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."
Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rookville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—
"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—
"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones, as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.
I can also cure this disease under guarantee.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES WORTH Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALL
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Narottam & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Hirji.
10 packages superior fine fancy English white Dhotees No. 1210.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.
On SATURDAY, the 9th August at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.
On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8 10 yards 50 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 450 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 30 bales Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills.
On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivtyamal Shivdayal, and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
5 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 6150, 9 lbs.
3 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 9150, 9½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No. 11150, 10½ lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 5th, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
AUCTION SALE OF 446 BALES OF GREY STANDARD SHIRTINGS (CALENDERED) OF THE CENTURY MILLS.
Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Century Mill Shop in Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, the following bales of Grey Shirtings:—
[illegible] bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 44in. by 3½ yards by 4½ lbs. quality No. B. 914.
[illegible] bales of 50 piece each, Grey Standard Shirtings Calendered, 38in. by 3½ yards by 3½ lbs. quality No. B. 924.
165 bales of 50 pieces each, grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 38in. by 3½ yards by 3½ lbs. quality No. 934.
[illegible] bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered, 42in. by 3½ yards by 4½ lbs. quality No. B 144—144.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 4 days from the sale-date, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, AND JEWELLERY, ETC., OF THE LATE MRS. M. J. PETERS.
Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mrs M. J. Peters, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Monday the 18th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased consisting of:—
Gold Ornaments such as bracelets with sovereigns and locket, rings, ear-rings, nose-studs, ear-pendants, necklet, 14 carat rolled gold watches, diamond and emerald rings set in gold, silver ornaments such as waist-belt, bangles, cigar case, brooch, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1919.

MESSRS. KHARAS BROS. AND HALL.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON PIECE-GOODS
By order of the Indian Munitions Board Messrs. KHARAS BROS. and HALL will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders the undermentioned Packages of Piece-goods, near the Baling Press at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Mulji Jaitha Market on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
10 Bales each 40 pieces White Nainsooks of Swadeshi Mills.
10 Bales each 25 pieces Grey Drill of Empress Mills.
10 Bales each 25 pieces Khaki Drill of Bomanji Petit Mills.
10 Bales each 50 pieces Khaki Pugree Cloth of Currimbhoy Mills
10 Bales each 40 pieces Grey Flanelette.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days from the date of sale.
Small pieces of the above can be seen at the office of Messrs. Kharas Bros and Hall at 14 Hummum Street, Fort.

(Sd.) KHARAS BROS & HALL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle,'' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrehoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Senior COMPOUNDERS. Apply to KEMP & Co., Ltd., Head Office, Charni Road. 3712

WANTED.—A CAPABLE MAN to assist the Manager of a large estate in Thana Dist: Apply Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3697

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK. Apply in your own handwriting stating age, qualification, office experience, if any, and salary expected to Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3708

WANTED—Experienced MANAGING and ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3717

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICERS, preferably with master's certificates. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3595

WANTED—A good TYPIST with knowledge of General Office work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3603

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Piecegoods, Yarns, Hardware, Metals and Bhunder goods. Salary Rs. 100 and commission. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3602

WANTED—PIANIST for Quetta. Must be able to conduct Orchestra and read music. 12 months contract. Salary Rs. 200 and quarters. Apply THE INTERNATIONAL FILM AGENCY, Bunder Road, Karachi. 3707

WANTED—An EXPERT DYER, for South India to dye Cotton and Silk Yarn and Cloth. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 and upwards with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3577

WANTED, temporary, for two months only, commencing from first week in August, 1919, a qualified and experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. The applicant must possess a diploma from one of the Indian Engineering Colleges. Apply with testimonials and full particulars of experience to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 3455

WANTED—Young men (18 to 23 years) for training as Supervisors in Workshops. Likelihood of graded service being started in the near future which will give good men prospects of rising. Apply with references giving previous experience, and certificates of character to The SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, KIRKEE. 3553

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION as Guarantee Brokers with Renowned Exporting House or Weaving Mills, desirous of buying Punjab, American and Deshi Cotton, next Season. Long standing, thorough experience, high capabilities and Influential business position. Communicate terms to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3682

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITIONS by an undergraduate, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 912 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3705

TUITIONS wanted by GRADUATE, strong in History, Economics. Marathi tuitions also welcome. Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3649

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest for terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FEW WATERPROOFS Ladies' Gents' and Childrens'. Going cheap. Can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 3684

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

FOR SALE—LAND on Hill at Andheri-Chakala Road, admeasuring about 10 acres, containing mango trees. For particulars apply to Mr. BARNEY, Ghodbunder, Santa Cruz. 3706

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best in Kulu. Trees selected from the Roy. Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9lbs. Nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

WE get our duplicating sundries direct from England. We stock all sundries for the D. Gestetner's duplicator—stencil papers, pens, etc. Last mail has brought a fresh consignment. Let's know what you require. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

ECONOMY is a great revenue—on every purchase you make at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay you save a lot and get full value for your money. Fresh stocks of stationery of all descriptions just arrived. T

FOR SALE—COTTON WASTE, best quality nearly 100 khandis Samples and rates can be had at Pari Mansoobhai Bhagobhai's Kalbadevi Road, near old Post Office, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th August, 1919 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., sharp. 3650

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 6

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chieh Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

TO BE LET.—Spacious GODOWN, situated at 13th Khetwadi Road, near Charney Road Junction. Apply Box No. 911 Adv Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3703

TO BE LET POONA BUNGALOW No. 111, Civil Lines, Bund Road, in all 12 rooms, outhouses, stables, a large compound. Apply Mr. HORMOSJI, c/o Smetham, Solicitor, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3688

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant, as to the sale of 157, 81, 163 and 45 bales of Shirtings at the instance of Messrs C. N. Wadia and Co., agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. we, the unoersigned beg to inform the public, that the aforesaid goods are not deliverable to us under the contracts made by us with the said Company, and the said sale is on account and at the risk of the said Company, and we have nothing whatever to do with the same.

GOWASJI FRAMJI & CO.,
Mulji Jetha Market Chawk.

1st August, 1919. 3675

BOMBAY IMPRROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie on the East side of Kingsway between the proposed 100 feet East to West Road and the temporary Military Hospital and are within a few minutes walk of Dadar and Matunga stations.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the 29th August next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

47 SECOND HAND FORD CARS.

42 with box and 5 with touring bodies.

CARS have been on active service, require extensive renewals and repairs and should be inspected by intending purchasers. They may be seen at "N" Shed, Grain Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway, Mazagon, Bombay. Offers for all or any number of the cars should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "FORD CARS" to:

The Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
P. O. Box 428,
BOMBAY

or may de deposited at his office at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay. Offers will be received up to noon on Thursday 21st August and intimation of acceptance or non-acceptance will be made by Monday 1st September.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
BOMBAY.

3663

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR MATUNGA (NORTH) ESTATE.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between the Mahim Connection Chord on the North, the King's Circle on the South and the G. I. P. Railway on the West and are within a few minutes walk from the Matunga Station.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m., (Standard Time) on the 29th August, 1919. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.

3657

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half-year ending 31st March, 1920, for the following will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m., (S. T.) on the dates specified:—

PARTICULAR OF TENDER.

Supplying Labour for slinging and unslinging Hammocks. Date of Opening Tenders 28th August, 1919.

Supplying articles of Provision and Hospital necessaries. Date of Opening Tenders 28th August, 1919.

Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores. Dated of Opening Tenders 1st September, 1919.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post. The quotations must be entered in words as well as in figures.

For particulars see Notice No. 6064, dated 1st August, 1919, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th August, 1919, or apply to the undersigned

(Sd.) B. H. JONES,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

3683

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
"GANAPATI" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT control over our Factory's output having ceased from 1st July, 1919, our Cement is now available for the public.

For particulars apply to
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

3697

THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1919 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetji Wadia as an additional Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th day of July, 1919 to 12th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1919.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 15th day of August, 1919, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 3371

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1919. 3698

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following among other papers have been lost on 1st August, 1919, while passing in a tram-car in Fort. The public are warned not to deal in any of them. The respective Companies have been duly informed of the loss. The finder will be rewarded.

One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 337 of the Jamshed Mill.
One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 707 of the New Great Eastern Mill.
Three DIVIDEND WARRANTS, respectively of Rs. 110, Rs. 80, and Rs. 40, issued by Colaba Land and Mill Co.

The above Share Certificates stand in the name of the undersigned and the dividend warrants in the name of Nathalal Mavji.

5th August, 1919.

KAKUBHAI NARSIDAS,
Sankdi Sheri,
Ahmedabad, Lakha Patel Pole.

3713

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MITSUKI MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WASTE PAPER.

TENDERS are invited for the purpose of waste paper of this Office, as may be available from time to time, for a period of one year from the 1st September, 1919, to the 31st August, 1920. Prices should be quoted per ton.

2. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50/ (fifty only) and sent under a sealed cover addressed as follows:—
Tenders for the purchase of waste paper.
THE DEPUTY TRAFFIC MANAGER,
General,
G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

They must reach this office not later than 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th August, 1919.

3. The deposits will be refunded to those whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
4th August, 1919. 3702

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HATIM B. TYABJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of quit and ground rent land, situate at Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in he Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7, New No. 48, Old Survey No. 1490 and New Survey No. 9508, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon formerly assessed under No. 10 and now under No. 14 and bounded on the East by the house of Darasha and Rustomji Dhunjishaw and Hormusji Jehangir Dady, on the West by the house of Burjorji Ratanji, on the North by the Forbes Street and on the South by the passage belonging to the premises, and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 1190 and Street Nos. 29-31.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3700

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. DARABSHAW RUSTOMJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, gift, exchange, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or Vorkas land with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Pali Hill, in Danda, Division Bandora, Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana, containing by admeasurement about 3,200 square yards be the same more or less bearing Survey No. 242 and No. 250 of original Survey and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 74 and bounded on the East by the property of the land and Building Company, Limited, on the West by the Pali Hill Road, on the North by the property of Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana and on the South by the Nalla Road.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3706

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED ABBA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. LILADHAR RATTANSEY, the immoveable property hereinbelow mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale mortgage, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the west side of the Nepean Sea Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2648 two thousand six hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the West by the Sea Shore, on or towards the East partly by the property of Hariswar Mahadev Pandit and partly by the property of Bomanji Edulji Kasinath on or towards the South by a public road known as Setalvad Street and on or towards the North by the property of the said Bomanji Edulji Kasinath together with the Bungalow and other buildings erections and outhouses standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under New Survey No. 7141, Ward D No. 3321 (3), Street No. 56B which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3710

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DAVID FRANCIS MURZELLO, JOHN BAPTISTA MURZELLO, DOMINIC MANOEL MURZELLO, PETER MANOEL MURZELLO, THOMAS ANTHONY MURZELLO have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground known as Bomblem, situate at Dadar bearing Collector's Old No. 155 and New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 1/1475, containing by admeasurement 2138 sq. yds. or thereabout together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4346 and Street No. 706 and ward No. 4347 and Street No. 707 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public passage leading to Hansali Tank Road as well as Bhandarwada Lane on towards the West by the property of the Church of N. S. Da Salvacao, on or towards the North by the Oart of Mr. Valles and on or towards the South by the Oart of the late Mr. J. A. Rodrigues.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

LEO RODRIGUES,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3709

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai BACHUBAI JEHANGIR GAZDAR has agreed for the absolute sale of the same to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Behram Kamruddin Street, otherwise known as Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-five and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2848 New No. 9829, Old Survey No. 1/4367 and New Survey No. 3727 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Street, on or towards the West by the house of S. Powwalla and others, on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and on or towards by the property of Bhaichand Bhai Janerchand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 92, and Street No. 124-129, at Shaikh Behram Kamruddin Street.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3699

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HUSSEIN ABDUL HUSSEIN has no interest in either the firm of ALI MAHOMED JIWABHOY or of ABDUL RUSSOOL ISMAILJI nor has he any interest in the property of his father Abdul Hussein Mahomedally. The said firms and the said Abdul Hussein Mohamedally will not in any way be responsible for any debt or liability incurred by the said Mahomed Hussain Abdul Hussein either in his own name or in the name of the said firm of Ali Mahomed Jiwabhoy or of the said firm of Abdul Russool Ismailji or of Abdul Hussein Mahomedally.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ali Mahomed Jivabhai, Messrs. Abdul Rassool Ismailji and Mr. Abdul Hussein Mahomedally.

3715

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL clients of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal are hereby requested to take away all papers which may be lying with them in respect of all matters disposed of prior to 31st December, 1915, and notice is hereby given that if such papers are not taken away within eight days the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.

3691

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on between our client Mr. NANALAL MORARJI DAVE and the firm of Messrs. VADILAL PURSHOTTAM & CO., in the names style and firm of JIVALAL UJAMSEY & CO., and NAROTTAMDAS VADILAL AND CO., at Medows Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED from the 18th day of June, 1919, under the consent Decree obtained on the 28th day of July, 1919, in suit No 1654 of 1919, in which our client Mr Nanalal M. Dave was the plaintiff and the said firm of Messrs. Vadilal Purshottam & Co., were the defendant.

The terms of the consent decree are amongst others as follows:—

Declare that the defendants alone are entitled to take over the goodwill and all the property assets and outstandings of the partnership firm carried on either in the name of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co., or Narottamdas Vadilal and Co., or any other name and now in the hands of the Receiver and that the plaintiff has no interest whatsoever in the said firm or in the goodwill assets or outstandings or contracts or property of the said firm.

Declare that the defendants alone are liable for all the losses and liabilities either present or future of the partnership firm and that the plaintiff is not liable for any such loss or liability. That the defendants do pay all the losses and liabilities, if any of the partnership firm and hold the plaintiff indemnified against any such loss or liabiliy.

Our client is not at all responsible either for the debts or for the liability of the said firm.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

(Sd.) SURNAND & CLUBWALLA.
Attorneys for Mr. Nanalal Morarji Dave.

3716

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VESAVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI CAWASJI BATLIWALA and Bai NAVAZBAI, wife of the said Framji Cawasji Batliwala, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or other wise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and hereditaments standing thereon and also together with the electric fittings Dynamo Engine and other articles and things thereon, the said piece or parcel of land admeasuring 30 Gunthas or 3450 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of plot No. 6 and Survey No. 92, situate at Vesave, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the Taluka Salsette, Thana District, and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a public road and the Tank, on the West by the Bungalow of Homi Dadina and beyond that by the sea shore, on the North by the Government ground Plot No. 7 and on the South by a public Road and beyond that by the Plot No. 5.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3716

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI HARSEY has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned pieces of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground situate at Ghat Cooper in the Registration District Thana, Sub-district of Kurla which is contained by admeasurement 83,000 square yards or thereabouts. The said several pieces bear the following survey and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.
763	242	0	0	1
767	242	0	0	5
790	244	1	0	3
795	244	2	0	5
796	244	0	1	1
798	244	0	2	0
799	244	0	3	0
800	244	0	4 & 5	1
804	244	0	6	2
805	244	0	7	0
806	244	0	8	0
807	244	0	9	0
808	244	0	10	0
809	244	0	11	0
810	244	0	12	0
811	244	0	13	0
813	245	1 to 6	1	2
816	245	0	3	0
859	254	1	6 to 7	0
859	254	2	0	3
863	254	3	0	4
864	254	0	1	0
865	254	0	2	0
866	254	0	3	0
867	254	0	4	0
868	254	0	5	0

and bounded on the North by the property of Velji Bharmal, Umarsey Kachra and Kanji Meolji, on the East by Survey Nos. 243, 246 and 247, on the Southby Survey No. 88 and on the West by private passage.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3687

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TARAMATIBAI, widow of Ramrao Sajba Dharjalkar, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BALKRISHNA SAJBA DHARJALKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chikalwady, outside the Fort, brother of the deceased's husband ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL.

The 25th day of July, 1919.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO, Purchaser's Attorneys.

8714

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 180 bags of Pepper Alpai.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th of August 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Vithaldas Damodar, at his godown in the Katha Bazaar, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Shah Hemraj Bhaichand—

58 bags of Mari Alpai (balance out of contract of 90 bags).

On account and at the risk of Memon Haji Jan Mamad Musa Adenwala—

122 bags of Mari Alpai.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of Table Fans, Boss Stoves, Trunks, Shelves, Icecream Freezers, Chimneys, Johnsons Wood Dyes, and White Enamelled American Bedsteads, Metz Motor Car, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 10th August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the godown at the ground floor of Ismail Building, at Churni Road, opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., by order of Messrs. Moongalal Bunkeylal and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co., the mortgagors:—

6 dozen Motor Breeze Fans.

AT 3-30 P.M., (S. T.).

By order of the concerned and lately the property of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co.—

44 dozen Boss Stoves of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 burners.

100 Shelves for Boss Stoves of various sizes.

66 Glass Tanks.

79 Tin Tanks.

5 Copper and Tin Cookers.

2 Fireless Cookers.

79 Chimneys for stoves.

One lot of American paper-rolls.

One lot of Johnsons Wood Dyes and colours in various sizes and shades.

84 White Enamelled American Single Bedsteads.

AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.).

One two-seater Metz 25 Roadster Car, 25 Horse Power, two Cylinders, in perfect condition.

The above will be on view three days before sale between 3 and 6 p.m., (S. T.). The car can be seen by appointment with Messrs.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bunkeylal and Co., Mumbadevi.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS DINING, DRAWING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. DEOJI CANJI AND JOHN ROBERTS, AND OTHERS, "COLLARD AND COLLARD" COTTAGE PIANO BY S. ROSE AND CO., GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Bungalow No. 9, Queen's Road, household furniture comprising of English sliding dining table, dining chairs, cabinets, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, ice box, (English) drawing room suits, chester field sofa and easychairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest drawers and tables, writing tables, hall lamps, jost fan, English stove, carpets, double meatsafe, electric, hall and table lamps, Blackwood carved furniture, silver show case for coins, easy chairs low chairs, centre tables, Pier tables double sided dressing cheval glass, single and double cots, roll up writing table with masters key, corner cabinets, sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard" by S. Rose & Co., sweet toned Vilophone phonograph with 6 selected double sided English records, Palm stands, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, English table clock with glass dome one year's winding teapoys, marble wash and tables, with set, easels, cane furniture Elkington, Read and Barton and Mapin Webb's rich platedware, glass ware, crockery dinner set, etc., etc.,

Property of Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S., and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 12-16 H.-P., "Belsize" motor car with Bosh magneto new tyres and tubes complete.

One grey trap and brown whaler for harness and riding in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 5th, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1919, 1 N. A. G. Motor Car, 4 Cylinder, 25-30 H.P., 5 seater, with Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor and fitted with Michelin Tubes and Tyres, in working order, by order of Marwari Kasturchand Kishnajee.

Also 18 cases American White Superfine Cardboard:—

Size:—22 by 28 equal to 28 lbs., 10 cases.
Size:—22 by 28 equal to 32 lbs., 4 cases.
Size:—22 by 28 equal to 40 lbs., 4 cases.

There will also be a sale of household furniture, such as drawing room suites, cabinets, chairs, writing tables, easy chairs, gramophones, etc., etc., and Jewellery comprising of pearls, mallas, necklaces, koodas, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, bracelets, etc., etc. All jewellery guaranteed real.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,
23, Churchgate Street.

Bombay, 5th August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing To-morrow Wed. 6th Aug: at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANOMAN OPERA CO.

To-morrow Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.

The Great American Musical Success

"CANARY COTTAGE"

For the first time in India.

Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August

"VAUDEVILLE"

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.

Plans at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE EASY STREET"

A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!

Riot of Fun from go to gone.

ALSO

MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"

—MELLISSA

MARY MILES MINTER

Dainty, Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue eyed Fairy of the Screen.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A pleasant blend of Drama and Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter.

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

THE REPTILES PLAN

A NEW CRIME

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines

SURPRISING HUSBAND

A Very Funny Comic.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA

Positively The last Chance of Seeing These

ECCENTRIC COMEDIANS

THURBER and THURBER

WILL GIVE

Amazing Stunts, Eccentric Dancing, Magic Illusions

SUPPORTED BY

MARIE

NEW DANCE

AND

SONGS

HINDUSTANI, ENGLISH, ARABIC

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Second Class As. 8, Third Class As. 4.

NOTE TIME

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Saturday 1 Show at 6-45, Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10, Mon. and Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.

Will Appear *Very Shortly*

SMITH & BELLA JACKSON

ORIGINAL

AMERICAN NEGRO

Singers and Dancers in the latest Coon Songs and Dances.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT. Episodes 10, 11 and 12

Of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

Featuring EDDIE POLO and a BIG CAST with Acts and Events that are Thrilling

IS GOING STRONG AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)

Three Shows Nightly 7; 8-45; and 10-30.

IMPERIAL.

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE LIGHTNING RAIDER

PATHE SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING

PATHE REVIEW
A Cine-Journal of Highest-Educational Value

PATHE GAZETTE
The best in the world.

JAPANESE BOUDOIRE

Comedy by Wiffles

Time: 7; 8-45; and 10 30 p.m. daily.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-Night

Episodes 4th, 5th & 6th of the Thrilling Super-serial

MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS

A Feature-Serial of Perils & Love.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

FREE! FREE!!

INFLUENZA IS CURED IN ONE DAY.
Treatise on Influenza is sent free.

Medicine for Influenza—It cures Influenza in a very short time—Millions are saved. Highly spoken of all the world over. Price Rs. 2-8—Small phials Re. 1-4. Postage As. 10.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

JAMROOD

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY

FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."

TWINPLEX STROPPERS

(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time.

Price Rs. 15 each, Post Free.

MATHEWS & CO.,

86, Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapore vala) BOMBAY

(Continued from column 6.)

and Co.:—92 bales wool, 3 bales goat skins, 447 bags coffee, 320 bags jowaree, 48 bales cotton, 14 bundles skins, 30 cases gum.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S. S. City of Karachi for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, Gurmukhraj Bukhamal; 200 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton fly, 120 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 bales cotton fly, Chunamal Chaturbhuj and Co.; 252 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 2,911 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.; 113 bales cotton, Indus Agency Co.

S. S. Saxara for London:—767 bales cotton, Kali Bros.; 79 casks goat and sheep skins, Enrico N. Stein; 314 cwts. chutney, D. D. Framjee and Co.; 2,001 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton-seed, Odnavjee Govindjee and Co.

S. S. Chindwara for London:—2 bales cow hides, G. B. Heerjee; 40 cwts. ginger, Rajon Merally.

S. S. Kashger for London:—100 bales hemp, Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 75 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 cwts. mica in block, Towner Jones and Co.; 158 cwts. myrabolams, 30 cases bristles, 10 crts. tanned leather, Allen Bros.; 6 bales buffalo hides, Enrico N. Stein; 75 bales cow hides, Cassam Rahimtoola and Sons.

S. S. Sardinia for Middlesborough:—200 cons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Diyatalawa for Hull:—1,500 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 44,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.; 12,012 cwts. linseed, 14,000 cwts. cotton seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Verzin for Marseilles:—23 bales raw silk, 16 bales silk waste, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Tenkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmal; 400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Shinrya Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmal; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Tenkai Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Herji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Tenkai Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenkai Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenkai Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Shyryn Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S. S. Dunera, for Hongkong:—5 bales cotton twist, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 2 boxes butter, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 50 cwts gum olibanum, H. B. Bhesania and Co.; 13 cwts. cooplate, E. S. Abdul Kyum; 21 cwts. rhino horns, C. L. Sajan and Co.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Hongkong:—151 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 150 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 150 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Hongkong:—25 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Dunera for Shanghai:—3 bags hemaj, 2 cwts. condiment, 1 case provision, 1 case butter, S. D. Engineer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3.

S. S. Risaldar, Robb, Sourabaya, July 11.
S. S. Chakla, Terry, Buarch, July 24.
S. S. Mitsuki Maru, Iwasawa, Kobe, June 28.
S. S. Sardinia, Cadiz, Sydney, July 8.

Aug. 4.

S. S. Tenkai Maru, Hoorichi, Fuimo, July 16.

Dakshikha.

Aug. 4.

S. S. Kura, Winter, Mahomerah.
S. S. Aymeric, Smith, New York.
S. S. Sangwai, Mayer, Rangoon.
S. S. Lightning, Grant, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Sumeric, Davies, Calcutta, etd.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Diyatalawa for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Ismaat Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Mitsuki Maru for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Risaldar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Risaldar, 3,041 tons, Captain G. P. Robb, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya via Samarang, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Buarch via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 24th ultimo.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Mitsuki Maru, 2,282 tons, Captain S. Iwasawa, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo and wood, which port she had left on 28th June.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 4th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Dumra	P Gulf	7-8-19	..M M & Co
B Ilford	Bull	10-8-19	..T M & Co
C & E Sitarya			
Maru	Kobe	10-8-19	.. N Y Kaisha
Outside			
H Vergemeere	N F	N F	..D Khandwalla
F Mitruki			
Maru	Kobe	20-8-19	..O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Kakka	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
80 Ton Crane			
Ultopia	Burmah	N F	..H S Shankland & Co
P Lowmoor	N F	5-8-19	..Ralli Bros.
Q Furness	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrungi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Leonland	Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
Indravate	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Bahadur	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporo	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Hunts Castle	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	7-8-19	..K N & Co
2 Board of Dogra and City of Hankow	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Acworth	..	..	..T M & Co
4 Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Varzin	Marseilles	2-8-19	..M M & Co
7 Sofala	Jeddah	2-8-19	..M M & Co
8 Risaldar	N F	N F	..T M & Co
9 Baron Ailsbo	N F	W & A G & Co	
10 Gobhania	Rangoon	7-8-19	..M M & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	7-8-19	..M M & Co
15 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Vasna	Basra	9-8-19	..M M & Co
3 War Dance	N F	4-8-19	..K N & Co
4 Assay	Suez	9-8-19	..D I M
5 Kamala	N F	N F	..M M & Co
6 Karapara	Africa	14-8-19	..M M & Co
8 Sardinia	London	6-8-19	..M M & Co
7 Chindwara	London	6-8-19	..B I S N Co
9 Elephanta	Basra	5-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Buntingera	N F	9-8-19	..D I M
11 Dunera	Shanghai	9-8-19	..M M & Co
12 Manora	London	7-8-19	..M M & Co
13 Saxara	Basra	8-8-19	..M M & Co
12 & 13 War Lass	London	4-8-19	..D I M
13 Sarala	Basra	12-8-19	..M M & Co
14 Syria	Suez	5-8-19	..M M & Co
15 Pentakota	Basra	7-8-19	..M M & Co
17 Ellora	Marseilles	3-8-19	..M M & Co
Motty and Mettra	Basra	8-8-19	..M M & Co
Sky Umia	Rangoon	9-8-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Imaj	N F	15 F	..H Shankland & Co
Kashgar	London	8-8-19	..M M & Co

IMPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S. S. City of Karachi from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—144 cases 6d3 bales piecegoods, 21 cases 91 bales cottons, 63 bales cotton tents, 225 bales 6s cases cotton yarn, 3 bales cotton quilts, 2 cases mixed silk and cotton piecegoods, 20 casks thamai 8loos, 22 brls. bitumre red paste, 20 bales old newspaper, 600 D/s 15 casks fluid disinfectant, 13 cases fruit essences, 4 cases liquid colour, 9 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 10 trusses 45 coils cotton rope, 10 bales grey cotton piecegoods, 56 bales bleached cotton piecegoods, 4 cases yarn, 13 bales bleached cottons, 100 boxes window glass, 2 cases woven cold cotton piecegoods, 10 cases dyed cotton piecegoods, 25 bales grey cotton yarn, 2 cases dyed cotton velvets, 2 bales cotton and woollen, 12 cases braids piecegoods, 7 bales dyed cotton yarn, 250 bundles copper sheets, 11 bales unions (piecegoods), 2 bales mohair (piecegoods), 3 cases cotton and mohair piecegoods, 100 casks gum starch, 2 cases woollens, 60 bags broken tiles, 1,852 cases earthenware tiles, 22 cases 2 D/s electric cable, 3 cases toilet soap, 724 kegs paint, 290 D/s oil, 60 cases colour, 20 cases 10 boxes bacon, 22 cases hams and bacon, 30 crts. 3 casks earthenware, 38 cases biscuits, 10 cases artificial silk figures, 3 bales mexican fibre, 300 pieces iron traps and bends, 100 bundles Y M squares, 2 cases cigarettes, 3 hogsheads chinaware, 240 casks china clay, 25 D/s powdered caustic soda, 29 D/s solid magnesium chloride, 42 casks unglazed paving files.

S. S. Qumerie from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—4 cases battery plates, 2 casks aniline dye, 42 cases varnish fish paint, 4 cases oil cienopodium, 2 cases taps and screw plates, 2,254 pieces 1,020 bundles steel bars, 356 bundles steel angles, 12 cases cotton piecegoods, 4 brls. dye stuffs, 4 cases glyco heroon, 1 keg 13 bbls. dye stuffs, 6 dry coal tar colours for dying purposes, 6 cases bolts, 4 cases iron hinges, 2 cases cotton hosiery, 5 cases toys, 2 cases twist drill, 3 cases fountain pen, 10 packages talcum powder, 30 bbls. oil, 4 cases locks and printed matter, 2 cases castor oil, 11 cases paper, 110 cases grape nuts, 3 cases enamel, 5 cases washers, 2 cases padlocks, 7 cases electric batteries, 24 kegs Epsom salts, 28 cases boots and shoes, 24 cases locks, 9 cases silk and cotton hosiery, 103 cases writing paper, 25 cases antiphologistine, 12 cases manola, 3 cases gasket, 75 brls. lubricating oil, 286 pieces steel plates, 3 cases cement, 31 D/s 28 cases 11 brls. 125 kegs aniline dyes, 3 cases cable, 3 cases cotton, 704 hand steel, 3 cases rivets, 10 524 bundles steel hoops, 5 cases carters, 24 cases clocks, 6 cases screw plates, 41 cases wrenches, 13 cases drills, 3 cases foot lights, 263 bundles 395 pieces galvanized iron.

S. S. Pilma from Aden. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—7 cases cigarettes, 4 bundles fishfins, 14 bags hirahoor, 10 bags raisins, 7 bags almonds, 6 bags sharkfins.

S. S. Baron Elcho from Wallaroo Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—81,624 bags wheat.

S. S. Dumra from Basrah. Agents M. M.

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 30th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	400
,, ,, Imports	3,000
Mid. American Spot	20.61
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	33.30
Jan.	33.34
Mar.	33.32
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	Not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.46
Aug.	20.50
Sept.	20.61
Oct.	20.71
Nov.	20.79
Dec.	20.81
Jan.	20.83
Feb.	20.82
Mar.	20.81
April	20.77
May	20.73

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	31.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July. 30th:

M.G. Bengal Good	15.25
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, Fine	16.50
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.55
,, ,, ,, Fine	18.10
,, Broach Good	18.35
,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	18.85

Liverpool, July 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.90
,, ,, Fully Good	15.50
,, ,, Fine	15.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.85
,, Broach Good	18.10
,, ,, Fully Good	18.35
,, ,, Fine	18.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 31st

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
,, Forwarded	82,000
,, Imports	74,000
,, Stock	811,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 31st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion	28,460,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	7,600,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	118,000,000	,,	5,400,000
Govt. Securities	42,100,000	,,	6,700,000
Other do.	81,700,000	,,	200,000
Notes and Gold	27,560,000	,,	400,000

The BANK RECEIVED 20% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
,, Export to Great Britain	32,000
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Oct	34.20
,, ,, Jan.	34.49
,, ,, Mar.	34.62
Spot Cotton at New York	34.95
,, ,, Orlean	33.75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	34.05
,, ,, Jan.	34.14
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.35.00
Silver Commercial Bars	167

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	55 1/4
,, 2 months hence	55 1/16

Closing Tone.—Steady.

London, July. 31st.

Rentes 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	55 9/16
,, 2 months hence	55 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced on China buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 5½%	57½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	52½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris France	31.74

WAR LOANS.

London, July 31st.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£99
5 % New	£93 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Quoted	1120

London, July 30th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunzai, 416 lb. exship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1180
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Quoted	1675
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid	1165
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Value	580
July-Aug. London Value Toria Rapeseed	980

London, July. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunzai, 416 lb. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1180
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug.-Sellers	1660
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept Sellers	1160
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	580
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£116½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£123½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals	143
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.

Buyers	do.	Aug.-Oct. Sellers	51
Do.	do.		56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says owing to the continued scarcity of stocks spot silver continued in good demand and the premium was maintained. The price has risen considerably and carried with it the price for forward delivery. Over two million ounces of silver were shipped to China and Japan on July 26th, from San Francisco.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their report, dated London, 3rd July, say :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England go'd reserve against its note issue is £36,452,360, an increase of £716,875, as compared with last week's return.

About £6,000,000 of gold has been shipped or engaged for shipment from the United States during the week. Spain and South America are to be the principal recipients, but China, India and England also figure, the last mentioned only to a very limited extent. A transfer of over £800,000 has been made from Canada to New York. No licence is now required for the shipment of gold from America. The Rhodesian gold output for May, 1919, amounted to £218,957, as compared with £213,160 for April, 1919, and £239,205 for May, 1918.

CURRENCY.

The Diet of Poland had initiated a law regulating its cornage. A gold unit, styled the "Zloty" (consisting of a hundred groszy) is proposed, similar to the franc. That is to say, 3,100 Zlotys will be struck from a kilogram of gold, 900 fine. The 20 Zloty pieces will be styled ducats, and 10 Zloty pieces, demi-ducats. There will be pieces 5 and 2 Zloty in silver, 900 fine. 20 groszy in nickel and 10, 5, 2 and 1 groszy in iron.

SILVER.

Owing to more plentiful supplies the price fell away by degrees to 53 for cash and 53.1/8 for forward delivery on the 30th ultimo. To-day scarcity of supplies led to a recovery of 3/8d. in both quotations.

Now that restrictions upon the export of silver from Mexico have been removed, substantial shipments from that country are taking place. Over eleven million ounces were received in the U. S. A. from this source between January and April this year inclusive.

The "Capital" of Calcutta state in their issue of May 23rd last that about 1,203 millions (12,030 lakhs) of rupees have passed out of circulation in India since April, 1915.

The stock in Shanghai on the 21st ultimo consisted of about 23,650,000 ounces in sycee and 12,100,000 dollars as compared with about 26,923,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars on the 7th ultimo. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 8s. 3d. the tael.

A shipment of 5,800,000 ounces of silver has been made to China.

Statistics for the month of June are appended :—

Highest price for cash, 54.7/8d.
Lowest price for cash, 53.0d.
Average price for cash, 53.895d.
Highest price for 2 mos., 54.7/8d.
Lowest price for 2 mos., 53.1/8d.
Average price for 2 mos. 53.921d.
Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std. :—
June 27—53.1/4d. cash, 53.3/8d. 2 mos.
June 28—53.1/8d. cash, 53.1/4d. 2 mos.
June 30—53.0d. cash, 53.1/8d. 2 mos.
July 2—53.0d. cash, 53.1/8d. 2 mos.
July 3—53.3/8d. cash, 53.1/2d. 2 mos.
Average—53.15d. cash, 53.275d. 2 mos.
Bank rate—5 per cent.
Bar gold per oz. std.—77/9.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are 3/8d. and 5/16d. respectively below those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

The Marwadi bazaar opened easier on rumours of a decline in the New York close of Thursday, the opening rate for Fully Good Broach, August, being Rs. 589. With slight fluctuations the price gradually declined to Rs. 578, and improved to Rs. 581, and after fluctuating for some time between Rs. 580 and Rs. 581 advanced to Rs. 583. The advance was temporary and the rate again declined to Rs. 580. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 579, and the bazaar closed easier at Rs. 576. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 571, declined to Rs. 567, and after further changes closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach	August 567
Fully Good Bengal	September 562
Fine Oomras	September 524
Good Southerns	August 530
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct 530

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 4TH AUGUST 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August 577
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept. 566
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept. 532
Good M.G Southerns	August 535

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	470	455	437	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	495	460	432	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	552	525	513	..	,,
Central Provinces	568	540	528	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	590	577	547	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	550	540	520
Sawgiumed Dharwar	..	580	577	567	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Aug 1919.

Cotton	9,529 bales.
Wheat	132,248 Cwts.
Linseed	2,252 ,,
Rape, etc.	3,244 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,547 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,240 ,,
Castorseed	420 ,,
Rice	72,455 ,,
Myrabollams	130 ,,
Cottonseed	13,382 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	9,994 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 4th 6-0

	Ready	Bazaar Terms.	Rabi Delivery.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	..	72 0 0	—.—
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	..	73 0 0	—.—
,, Karachi Bangla	..	71 0 0	.....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	23 8 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore	..	23 0 0	.....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	23 4 0	.....
Linseed Brown Bold	..	25 8 0	29 8 0
,, ,, Thin	..	28 0 0	29 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	130 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 75-25	..	120 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 50-50	..	115 0 0	.....
,, Black	..	110 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	..	27 8 0	28 0 0
Groundnuts	..	135 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	..	10 4 0	.....
Barley	..	48 0 0	.....
Castorseed	..	95 0 0	.....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 4th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	270
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	228½
Japan	135
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 263.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 278.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 325.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 274/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2610, Swan 962/8, Simplex 727/8, Madhowji 2860, Shapurji 185, Fazulbhoy 957/8 xd, Currimbhoy 497/8 xd, Kastoorchand 1420, Kohinoor 2122/8, Crescent 290 xd, David 897/8, Finlay 832/8, Colaba 2410, Century 632/8, Bombay Dveing 2030, Central Mining 41, Alcock 870, Katni ord 352/8, Katni def 1785, Shivrajpur 47, Bt. Burma Petroleum 30 xd, Bombay Burma 1135, Bombay Tramway 795, Bombay Steam 545, Tata ord 237/8, Tata def 1152/8, Tata new def 535 pr, Tata new ord 110 pr, Tata Oil 402/8 pr.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bomaby, as on 2nd August, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,24,00,326	
,, Deposits at Branches	1,00,12,188	
		2,24,12,520
Other Deposits		22,26,06,294
Post Bills		6,717
Sundries		20,07,345
	Rs.	26 07,33,555

ASSETS.

Government Securities	2,04,72,727
Othe authorities Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,63,76,530
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,14,80,814
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,25,16,427
Dead Stock	15,48,544
Stamps	11 520
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	1,70,849
Sundries	9 95,463
Cash	11,16,63 338
Rs.	26,07,33,555

PRESS COMPANIES

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
Akbar	50	May	37	60
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	40	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	102
Broach City	275	Oct.	10	102
Ford	275	Nov.	10	102
Godavery Valley	100		6	60
Harveyand Sabapty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	132
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ginn. & P. Co. Ltd.	1,000		7½	650
Karachi Press Co.	500		40	700
Mahmudpura Co.	100		20	120
Mahuva	250	Oct.	20	150
Stanmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	150
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Mahmudi Co.	500	Nov.	70	600
New Samar	500	Oct.	55	555
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	30	340
Steel	500	Nov.	100	1 000
Surat City	250	Oct.	10	125
Vulkart G. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	310

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A National Academy of Music Association is established at Delhi for promoting the revival of Indian Music and the spread of Musical Education amongst the general public.

The objects for which the society is established are to promote the study and practice of Indian Music, and to diffuse musical education amongst the public—by (1) the establishment of the "National Academy of Music" and such other institutions for imparting instruction, and for promoting research, in music, (2) the collection and preservation of the best classical musical compositions in a Museum, (3) the foundation and maintenance of a library of literature on music, and (4) holding conferences, organising lectures, and publishing leaflets and pamphlets, from time to time and (5) doing all or any such other acts as are necessary for or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

The registered office of the society will be situate in Delhi.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	Jan.-July	18%	2,100
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,810
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	165
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk.of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	60
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	5
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	35
Mercantile Bank				100
,, 12½	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	27.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	27.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	125	—	39%	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½	595
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	4	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	78
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½	95
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	55
General Ry.	100	June-Jan.	4	102
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½	95
Lucknow Railway	100	—	4	95
Maadra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	—	4	95
Southern Punjaub	100	Jan.-July	4	95
Sura Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½	95
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	6	145
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5	107
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	5½	560
The Khasia Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Year Div.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	1	102
Akola	100	—	1	102
By Cotton Manufg. Co.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	60	2,020
Bombay United	100	—	12	1,275
Bradbury Mills	100	—	12	480
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	60	630
Central India C.	100	May-Nov.	210	2,250
Central India P.	100	May-Nov.	60	630
Coorla	1,0	April-Oct.	12	120
Colaba Land & Mill	100	—	240	2,410
Cowasjee	1,0	Mar.-Sept.	60	600 xd
Crescent	1	do.	20	290 xd
Currimbhoy	1	do.	20	497 xd
David	1	do.	20	420
Dawn	1	do.	20	420
Edward Sassoon	1	May-Nov.	20	305 xd
Emperor Edward	1	do.	20	305
Fazulbhoy	1	Mar.-Sept.	20	957 xd
Framji Petit	1,	May	12	1,050
Globe Mills	1	April-Oct.	12	115
Gold Mohor	1	—	12	1,100
Globe	1	—	12	115
Hindustan	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Hyderabad	1	—	12	1,050
Ind. Dyeing Mfg.	1	do.	12	115
Ibrahim	1,	Mar.-Sept.	12	275
Indian Manufg.	1,	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Indian Modern	1	Mar.-Sept.	12	115
Jacob Sassoon	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Kamani Metals	1	June-Dec.	12	1,100
Kaiser-i-Hind	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Kesoram	1	June-Dec.	12	1,100
Lakhmichand Cotton	1	Mar.-Apr.	12	1,050
Madhowji Dharamsi	1	Apr 1-part	12	1,100
Manockji Petit	1	June-Dec.	12	1,100
Meyer Sassoon	1	Mar.-Sept.	12	1,100
Muncherji Cowasjee	1	do.	12	1,100
Nagpur Empress	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Nagpur Government	1	—	12	1,100
New Great Eastern	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
New City of Bombay	1	—	12	1,100
Pearey	1	—	12	1,100
Pioneer	1	—	12	1,100
Planet Mill	1	Mar.-Sept.	12	1,100
Premier	1	—	12	1,100
Prestigiary	1	Jan.-July	12	1,100
Rajnagar Cotton	1	April-Oct.	12	1,100
Rameon Silk	1	April	12	1,100
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	1	—	12	1,100
Shahpore	1	—	12	1,100
Simplex	1	do.	12	1,100
Standard Mills	1	June-Dec.	12	1,100
Swan	1	Mar.-Sept.	12	1,100
Swadeshi	1	Oct.	12	1,100
Tata	1	Mar.-Oct.	12	1,100
Tata	1	—	12	1,100
Union Mill	1	—	12	1,100
Vishnu Cotton	1	—	12	1,100
Western India	1	—	12	1,100
Wyculla	1	—	12	1,100
Mysore Spinning	100	Feb.-Aug	10½	108

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
Andhra Valley O 600	1,000	—	6%	630
Andhra Valley P 400	1,000	—	6%	630
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	6%	105
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	570
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	1	4
Bananuma	5	—	7½	2½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	0	50 nom.
Badham Pile	75	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	12½	60
Brick and Tile	100	—	12½	50
By. Burma T. Corporation	125	—	25	1,125
Bombay Burma Corporation New Issue	125	—	—	302 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	30 xd
By. Electric Supply and T. Co. Ltd. O	210	—	6%	164
By Ice Mfg.	210	—	10	705
Bombay Flour Mill	50	—	3	157
Bombay Steam O	250	Jan.-Aug.	150	2 000
Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	15%	245
Bundi Hydraulic		Oct.	6%	230
Lime and Cement	10	—	2	56
Central I. Co. Ltd.	10	—	4	41
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	April	62½	420
The Eastern O	15	—	5%	100
Chemical Co. Def.	10	—	20%	50
Indian Cement Co.	100	—	20	250
O	100	—	6	3624
Katni Cement	10	—	40½	1,725
Indian Cotton O	100	—	7½	105
Co P100	250	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	25	Oct. July	10%	227½
Kamp & Co.	250	Oct.	20%	63
Kurrumjee Landing		July	20	170
Rs. 75	200	—	—	100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	90
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	20	261
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	15%	95
Maclaine Price Co.	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	20	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	20%	550
Phillips & Co.	50	July	10%	62½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	60	1,000
Shivrajpur Syndicate	10	—	4	47
Sirdar Cartage Co.				
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	6	100
O	75	Sept.	20%	100
Tata Ironsteel Co. D	50	—	6	237½
P	50	—	20	1,152½
Tata Iron Or (Def) 20	100	Mar.-Sept.	6%	105
Def (p.)100	75	—	—	100
Tata Hydro Elec. O	400	—	—	300
,, ,, P	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,050
,, Iron Prof (proposed)	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Hydro Dev. Co Fr	10	—	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co.	1 000	April-Oct	51%	630 prem.
Tribeni Co.	50	June	50%	270
Tuticorin Co.	250	—	8	300
Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.	100	—	—	100
Universal Cinema Ltd.	10	—	—	6
Western Electric Co.	100	—	—	100
Wilkinson & Co.	100	—	—	100

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The disturbance from the Bay is now central over Ajmer and it has caused heavy falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu. Elsewhere only moderate rainfall has occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Guzerat, Central India, West of the Central Provinces west coast of the peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Assam Bengal, Bihar, east of the United Provinces, South-West Punjab Kashmir and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also accurred west of the United Provinces, Mysore and East Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui, Moulmein and Akyab, three inches; Tavoy four; Diamond Island six; Lashio and Bhamo a half; Gaya and Gorakhpur one; Lucknow and Lyallpur three-quarters; Multan and Murree one; Leh a half; Udaipur four; Mount Abu thirteen; Deesa nine; Bhuj one and a half; Surat one; Ahmedabad two; Neemuch five; Belgaum a half and Mercara two.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in North Rajputana and the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 4th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 4th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 26	48 63	28 40	15 78
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 99	58 81	29 92	15 64
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 85	51 54	29 29	16 63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 40	56 86	29 63	—

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd August 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.625 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 ,,
Dew Point	76.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 ,,
Minimum do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	281 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.32 Inches
Total fall during month	0.72 ,,
Do. do. Year	46.67 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
		Aug. h. m.	ft. in.	Aug. h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 4 42	24 5	4 m 10 6	32 0
		e 5 0	24 2	4 e 10 23	32 0
Tues.	5	m 5 40	24 2	5 m 11 2	32 0
		e 6 0	24 2	5 e 11 27	32 0
Wed.	6	m 6 36	24 1	6 m — —	32 0
		e 7 0	24 2	6 e 0 21	31 10
Thur.	7	m 7 32	23 10	7 m 1 13	31 9
		e 8 0	24 1	7 e 1 34	31 8
Fri.	8	m 8 25	23 7	8 m 2 15	31 8
		e 8 45	24 0	8 e 2 34	31 8
Sat.	9	m 9 12	23 4	9 m 3 8	31 9
		e 9 30	23

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind 9-30 p.m.

Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence China, and Japan per s.s. Siam Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m.

Mr. Griffith's lecture on "Police and Women" to members of Bombay Presidency Women's Council—5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Council's Office.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

English Mail steamer Neliore, due at 6 a.m.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary Adjourned General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, August, 8.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Barana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the Satyagraha Sabha will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.) at Morarji Gokaldas Hall; Cavel.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Nankin with the outward mails of the 3rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture will be delivered by Lieut. E. R. Mont-Thomas, on Syndicalism and the preservation of industrial freedom in France, at 6.15 p.m., to-morrow.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Parsi Central Association will be held at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day, at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

MAILS FOR THE STRAITS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, per S. S. Euryalus via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow.

SEND-OFF TO MR. K. KONISHI.

A small gathering was held at Walkeshwar, at the Bungalow of Mr. K. Konishi the retiring manager of Messrs. Yokohama Kuto Kevaisha Ltd., when Mr. S. B. Navalker, on behalf of the staff read out a short address giving Mr. Konishi a hearty sent off and wishing him Bon Voyage.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death 1 small-pox 1 attack and cholera 4 atacks and 3 deaths in Bombay on Sunday. The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday was 162 as compared to 88 on the corresponding day of last year and 104 in 1917.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD LITERARY UNION.

It has been arranged to have weekly discussions on Tuesdays at 6-15 and 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) alternately. The topic for discussion will be an important event of the week; and it is hoped members will take a lively interest in the discussions and contribute their share in making the series a success.

The first discussion of the series will take place to-day at 9-15 p.m., (S.T.)

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu who was knocked down by a light engine between Grand Road station and Mahaluxmi of the B.B. & C.I. Railway on Sunday night. When the driver of the engine saw th man awlking on the line he tried to stop the engine, but before he could do so the man was run over. The body could not be identified. The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having been run over by a light engine while trespassing on the railway line.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Second Sessions of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Conference will be held at Poona on the 17th and 18th of August, 1919. All Muslim Students are cordially invited to attend.

Those desirous of proposing any resolutions at the Conference are requested to send them to the undersigned on or before the 9th of August.

All arrangements of Board and Lodging will be made for the Delegates. Those intending to come as such, should communicate the date of their arrival before the 12th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTICES.

Messages for Austria and Hungary are still prohibited and cannot be accepted.

The Censorship restrictions have not yet been cancelled by the authorities concerned of the following countries. The restrictions published in the yellow leaves of the Telegraph Guide therefore continue to apply them:—

Argentine, Austria, Aulgaria Czecho-Slovakia Fathonja, Finland, France, and French possessions, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy and Italian possessions, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Portuguese possessions, Rumania, Russia in Europe (including Caucasus) Russia in Asia, Servia, South-West African Protecterate (formerly called German South Africa) Sweden Switzerland, Turkey (including Mesopotamia), Palestine and Syria.

DASASORTHIA VANIK VIDYALAYA AT RAJKOT.

A correspondent writes:—

An institution bearing the name of Sheth Amarchand Madhouji Vanik Vidyalaya has come into existence Rajkot for the last six years through the generosity of the late Sheth Amarchand Madhouji of Bombay. This institution received paying students also on a nominal charge of Rs. 60 for two terms.

Recently the Directors of this institution seem to have decided to increase the charges for paying students by 66 per cent. At several times proposals were made by the Managing Committee of this institution, to increase the charges of paying students, but, the managing trustee through whose untiring zeal and generous support this institution has reached its present position, had rejected the proposals mainly, on the ground that the Community as a whole has not attained sufficient material prosperity, and that any increase in charges would end in preventing many middle class respectable parents from sending in their sons to the Vidyalaya. Can the directors now point out whether the community has so far advanced in material prosperity that the parents of the present boarders of the institution can bear this additional increase of 66 per cent. without great annoyance?

During these last four years of severe distress and anxiety the charges were not increased even though prices were going higher up everyday and the fund of the institution was not so large as it is to day. Consequently little large mindedness in this direction will be a great boon on the paying boarders.

It is therefore requested that the generous minded managing trustee will set the matter right by reducing the charges to their original scale.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the recent sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Upasani asked, "Is it true that the proposed revision will place the graduate teachers who have put in 10, 11, 12, and 13 years' service at a disadvantage unless the revision is given immediate effect in their case so as to allow them the proposed maximum after they have completed 13 years' service?" "If, however by this question the Hon. Member means to convey that the teachers referred to will gainless advantage than *prima facie* is due under the scale in as much as they will not get the maximum a the end of thirteen years' service, the answer is in the affirmative."

This reply of the Government is highly disappointing in as much as the revision scheme, while benifitting the new recruits in the department, will keep the old graduate assistant masters and assistant deputies *in status quo*. The real object of the scheme can only be to spread contentment among and to give stimulus to the underpaid graduate teachers. To fulfil this object it is quite essential to give to the scheme a full retrospective effect as has been done in the case of the primary teachers in the recently introduced time-scale system of promotion. Another thing of importance, I would like to suggest in this connection, is to bring the scheme out as early as possible. H. E. the Governor of Bombay, very aptly remarked, while giving his opinion on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms that the reforms should be given effect to as quickly as possible or else they would lose much of their value. The same can be said about the scheme. For a long time the subordinate servants in the Educational Department have been on the tip-toe of expectation and the last atom of patience in them will be exhausted in case the scheme is further delayed. Let it not be said of the scheme that it came too late to spread contentment among the discontented school masters.

The scheme, besides proposing the time-scale pay to the graduate assistant teachers and assistant deputies, also proposes to reserve some posts of Rs. 165 and Rs. 180, which are called selection grades, for most senior assistant masters and assistant deputy inspectors. The total number of these selection grades is 15 P. C. of the whole cadre of service. The best arrangement to fill up these selection posts is to give them to the most senior graduates, provided their work is reported satisfactory, irrespective of the division to which they happen to belong

If this just and fair arrangement does not suit the Department and the places are distributed according to the principle of seniority in grade of pay, it is probable that the senior graduates of the Department in the Presidency proper will be at a great disadvantage and the lion's share of the selection posts will be captured by the graduate teachers of Sind; and such an arrangement cannot be called just and fair. If however, the proposed arrangement is not approved of by the Head of the Department, the next best arrangement would be to reserve for the graduates of Sind the selection posts in proportion to their number in the cadre of service i.e. if there be 100 Sind graduate assistant teachers, Sind should have only 15 selection posts and no more.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

Broach, July 31.

JUVENILE SMOKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The number of juvenile smokers in this city is increasing by leaps and bounds and it is a pity that no action has yet been taken against them either by our civic fathers or by the Government up to now. I think, some time back one of the members of the Legislative Council, if I mistake not, did move in the matter, but to our utter regret, nothing has been done, up to this day, to put a complete stop to juvenile smoking.

We come across many youngsters in the public streets of this city, who are actually found indulging in this vicious habit without knowing the consequences of it, and now the time is come when some public men should come forward to take this matter in hand in the interests of the future generation of this country and this city, as early as possible, in order that juveniles may be saved from falling victims to this wretched and intolerable habit, which has now become very common among them.

If any member, therefore, either of the Legislative Council or of the Corporation takes upon himself to bring to the notice of the Government of Bombay this sad fact, then, I am sure, he will be doing a great service to this great city for exterminating this common evil among the present-day juveniles of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

UMRIGAR.

SHARE BAZAR CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nowadays the market time is from 12 to 3 p.m. (S. T.), but if the time is changed to 10-30 to 1 p.m. the clerks of the whole Share Bazaar will be greatly relieved. They attend the office from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. on a small pay, and the *shethias* do not care for the poor clerks. They care for their work whether finished or not. From the above the public will see how kind the *shethias* are. They enjoy themselves in motors and gharies at the cost of the poor clerks. Will the Secretary of the Bombay Stock and Share Brokers look into this affair?—Yours, etc.,

etc.,

A DAILY VISITOR.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The establishment of the Tata Industrial Bank has been instrumental in moving the Directors of the Bank of India to remodel the basis of their own institution. The share-holders of this Bank have received a circular proposing an increase in the Capital of the Bank from Rs. one crore to two crores by the issue of one lakh new shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 50 per share.

They have also received copies of

"Existing Memorandum July 1919."

"Altered Memorandum July 1919."

"New Articles of Association July 1919."

Some of the most important alterations in and additions to the existing Memorandum are noted below:—

Sec. 3 (b) the acquiring, holding, issuing on commission, under writting and dealing in stocks, funds, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, securities and investments of all kinds.

(c) To act as Agents for Governments or authorities or for any Bankers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers and others and to carry on agency business of any description including the power to act as attorneye and to give discharges and receipts.

(d) To promote or finance or to assist in promoting or financing any business undertakings and industries of any description either existing or new and to develop and form the same either through the instrumentality of syndicates or otherwise.

(e) To form, promote, subsidize and assist companies, syndicates and partnerships of all kinde.

(f) To contract for public or private loans and to negotiate and issue the same.

(g) To promote, effect, insure, guarantee, *underwrite*, participate in managing and carrying out any issue public or private of State, Municial or other loans or of shares, stock debentures or debenture-stock of any Company, Corporation or Association and to lend money for the purposes of any such issue.

It will be seen from these sections that the Bank is proposed to be converted also into an Industrial Bank, though the Directors in their circular do not make particular mention of the fact.

There is a vast field for the extention of the Indian Industry and it goes without saying that the addition of an Industrial Bank to the existing one is beneficial to the interests of the country. The share holders of the Bank may congratulate themselves on the prospect of bumper dividends for their investments, and a considerable rise in the value of their shares, for, the underwriting of the issue of public or private, of state, municipal or other loans, or of shares, (apart from lending to Industrial concerns) will also fetch a fat commission without affecting the working Capital of the Bank. The share-holders will therefore, be well advised if they pass the alterations in the Memorandum as proposed.

But coming to the New Articles of Association the share-holders and the depositors of the Bank have both good reasons to oppose certain alterations.

Article 109-3 reads:—

3. To secure the fulfilment of any contracts or engagements entered into by the Company by mortgage or charge of all or any of the property of the Company *and its uncalled capital* for the time being or in such other manner as they may think fit.

The uncalled Capital of the Bank is an asset and is security for depositors, as in the case of liquidation, provided there are no other assets, to meet the total liabilities the depositors can fall back upon that Capital. The depositors should, therefore, in their own interests, arrange to fight tooth and nail and get the Clause "and its uncalled Capital" deleted from the Articles and the Clause "excepting its uncalled Capital" substituted for it. Article 109-6 will also require a similar alteration. In a shareholders' meeting the depositors have no voice, but there must be many share holders who are also depositors of the Bank and they should take up this matter.

Article 120 of the existing Articles of Association provides:—

120. The Manager or any officer of the Company who shall for the time being be acting for him shall jointly with the accountant of the Company or any officer of the Company who shall for the time being be acting for him have power for and on behalf of the Company *to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock receipts, stock debentures, securities and documents of title to goods* standing in the name of or held by the Company, and to draw accept and endorse bills of exchange Bank post bills and letters of credit in the current and authorised business of the Company, and to sign all deposit receipts and all other receipts and all accounts and other documents connected with such business as in this article mentioned.

This important provision has been entirely deleted from the proposed New Articles of Association and the Directors seek to empower the Manager or other Officers of the Company to perform certain duties by Articles 109-4-15 and 111, which confer upon the Directors the power to delegate their authority to the Manager. The effect of this change is radical in as much as it will not prohibit the Directors from authorising the Manager or other Officers singly to draw, accept, endorse, negotiate and sell Bills of Exchange and other negotiable instruments. The requirement of a joint signature on cheques, etc., is a salutary provision, as it prevents the commission of a fraud on the part of the Manager or other officers concerned. Further, since it has been decided to open branches of the Bank in the Mofusil the retaining of the existing provision for joint signature becomes all the more imperative.

The alteration, moreover, will have the additional effect of curtailing the employment of Indian Officers in the higher grade. It does not seem that the Directors have given much thought to this aspect of the matter, as otherwise they would not propose the deletion of the Article referred to. Wherever you turn—to the offices of Government. Railway or the Municipality—you now hear the cry of 'Higher posts for qualified Indians.' Are the shareholders of the Bank of India, the majority of whom I believe are Indians, to repeat the same cry? One of the local vernacular papers has given out that Mr. Stringfellow the Manager of the Bank, who is now in England, is bringing out some half a dozen Englishmen for the Bank. Is this a fact? Are there not men in India to take up the position for which these men are being indented from England? What are the duties which they are going to nerform, other than those which the Indian Officers in the Central Bank of India are doing? Are there not qualified and experienced men in the Bank of India itself who could be employed for the purpose?

These are questions which the shareholders should ask themselves and obtain from the Directors satisfactory answers. In the meanwhile their duty is to fight for the retention of the existing Article No. 120 (which it is proposed to delete from the New Articles of Association.)—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

THE LATE DR. T. M. NAIR.

A meeting of the Bombay Marathi speaking backward Communities was held under the auspices of the People's Union at Kitte Bhandari Hall last Sunday, when a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Dr. Nair was passed.

GOAL OF AN ART SOCIETY.

MR. PITHAWALA'S SCHEME.

On Saturday last, under the auspices of the Art Society of India Mr. Pithawalla delivered an interesting lecture on what the goal of an Art Society should be. Mr. Mhatre (Sculptor), was in the chair. The lecturer, who is known in Bombay as a great portrait painter and who has travelled over the continent compared the ideals of the Western Art with those of Indian and pointed out that while both were primarily religious and moral in the olden days they had now become more or less materialistic. He deprecated the tendency in our present day artists to imitate and copy the Western modes without due regard to the special conditions of this country. India had her own religious and social ideals and these have not only stood the test of time, but are slowly, yet surely being appreciated by all great minds of the West. A high sense of morality, domestic love, devotion and faith, these are some of the Indian characteristics and every attempt should be made by artists to preserve, encourage and develop these virtues. A Society which claims to watch the progress of art in India should see that it does not degrade art owing to its being employed for profane purposes. Ruskin and other writers of note have set an extremely high value on the usefulness of art and have pointed out that its foundation should be truth and morality Unless those who handle and use the brush are imbued and propelled by sublime thoughts they will not be able to create sublime and great works and it is therefore necessary that great thoughts should first be developed. The nation's needs and aspirations should first be studied and realised and then only such works of art could be produced as would really elevate the nation. The lecturer said that he did not advocate the policy of holding up all our ancient pieces of art as the only and right specimens; while we would do well to copy the religious and other high ideals that were discernible in the old paintings and sculpture, we must improve upon them and follow the dictates of Western science of art, which rightly attaches value to perspective light and shade. We have humbly to study the secrets of nature and by self-help acquire originality of thought. Our dependence should be shaken off and we should learn to be bold and confident in our work. It is only thus that realities can be depicted and refined taste created. Like the Western people, our artists should realise and raise the importance and status of art and there can be no goal more enviable than this for a society which is formed of almost all the artists in this premier city of India and whose duty it should be to understand and study the requirements of the nation.

After a few speakers had expressed their own views on the subject, Mr. Mhatre said that the Art Society, which was ushered into existence only last year, will have to pass some more seasons before it attracts the attention of Artists in different parts in this country and when it so succeeds, will be in a position to lay definite lines of work for the development and popularity of Art in India.

RICE ALLOTMENT.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

1. During July 66,000 tons of rice arrived in Bombay. During the same period approximately 52,000 tons have been sent up-country by rail and 10,000 tons by sea. The transhipment of rice through Poona, for Satara and the S. M. Country, has been especialy large, and amounted to 17,000 tons, or an average of 545 tons a day, to which must be added some 3,000 tons sent via Marmagao. There will thus be ample stocks of rice in this area, which has hitherto been difficult to reach owing to the very limited railway facilities.

2. It is expected that 92,000 tons will arrive in August.

3. During July, only two-thirds of the amount allotted to the various districts and states has been taken up. The falling off has been especially noticeable in Guzerat and Kathiawar, and is to be attributed to the good rains, and the large quantities sent in May and June. In the North Deccan also, there has been a decrease in the demand, elsewhere, except in the Konkan, where no rice is needed at present, the demand remains the same.

4. The attached figures show the allotments and the amounts actually taken up.

5. In Bombay City, the old cheap rice came to an end on July 30th, and from July 31st, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons began to issue the new rico at the higher rates.

6. In general, the situation is now easy, and the supplies assured for the near future.

MOFUSSIL ALLOTMENTS.

Name of Dist. or State	Allotment Tons.	Amount actually Tons.
Ahmedabad	2,000	1,205
Kaira	4,000	2,180
Panch Mahals	4,000	460
Broach	1,700	330
Surat	2,000	1,060
Kathiawar	10,000	4,800
Cambay	400	75
Sachin	100	...
Bansda	150	...
Cutch	400	37
Mahi Kantha	800	290
Thana	4,000	780
Ratnagiri	4,000	865
Kanara	1,000	75
West Khandesh	1,250	650
East Khandesh	1,000	1,100
Nasik	3,000	1,905
Ahmednagar	2,500	2,740
Poona	4,000	3,300
Sholapur	950	1,425
Satara	4,000	4,025
Belgaum	3,000	3,140
Bijapur	1,200	1,225
Dharwar	3,000	2,650
Sholapur Agency (Akalkot)	100	...
Dharwar Agency (Savnur)	100	137
Kolhapur	3,000	1,510
Sangli	1,000	1,237
Miraj (Senior)	500	500
Miraj (Junior)	150	...
Kurundwad (Senior)	200	...
Kurundwad (Junior)	150	100
Jamkhandi	550	975
Mudhol	100	200
Ramdurg	150	80
Sind	3,000	3,710
Goa (including Daman and Div)	1,900	2,475
Overseas	2,200	945

CO-OPERATION ABROAD.

MR. DEVDHAR'S LECTURE.

On Saturday evening Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society delivered a public lecture under the auspices of the Poona Young Men's Christian Association on the subject of "Co-operation Abroad."

The Rev. Dr. N. Macnicol, who presided, said that ever since he came to India he knew the lecturer, whose increasing power of usefulness and growing influence he had very keenly watched. The lecturer was rightly considered an authority in Western India at any rate among the circle of non-official co-operators owing to the two-fold fact that he had made the subject his own not only by means of prolonged study, but by means of great practical work done by him for a number of years in several co-operative fields. His recent visit to Europe had given him exceptional facilities to study the subject further and that was an additional reason he deserves to be heard with great respect and attention.

Mr. Devadhar at the outset briefly alluded to the main development of the Co-operative Movement in India, the detailed treatment of this subject being the subject-matter of his second lecture in this subject next Saturday at the same place. He described the main features of the present day co-operative movement in the West which were the business side leading to the economic improvement of the working class man and the poor farmer and the social and educational work in the broadest sense. He quoted figures to show its steady growth in the United Kingdom referred to the several activities of the wholesale Co-operative Societies at Manchester and Glasgow and mentioned some of the productive branches which he had visited and as a typical case he gave a detailed description of the York Equitable Co-operative Society pointing out its business activities carried on by its several branches, and its social and educational operations in the town of York. He further described the wider activities of the men and women engaged actively in the co-operative movement and showed how the human factor played a very large part in the affairs of a successful co-operative store, which is a great centre for civic education. He then referred to the tendency of Western co-operation towards international development and spoke about the International Co-operative Alliance among over twenty-six countries. While speaking about the methods of propaganda he described how women are interested in this work by means of Penny Banks. Speaking about co-operation in agriculture he referred to Ireland and Denmark and stated Sir Horace Plunkett and Mr. George Russell had achieved marvellous results in Ireland and said if there had been no political parties sharply divided, the work would have very considerably grown and the lot of the poor farmer would have been very much improved. He feared the same fate would not overtake India. After Mr. Devadhar replied to two questions, Dr. Macnicol in winding up the discourse laid great stress upon the point which Mr. Devadhar made regarding the importance of co-operative work in raising the tone of democracy and in the furtherance of the task of reconstruction. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and Chairman brought the meeting to a close. Mr. Devadhar lectures here next Saturday on "Co-operation at Home (in India)."

THE LATE MISS. MANKER, B. A.

A condolence meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Samaj was held under the presidency of Mrs. Sushilabai M. R. Jayaker in the Indu Bhuwan Hall (Mr. Raghunandan Solicitor's house), to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Manker, B.A., who was one of the organisers and the first President of the institution. After recounting briefly, in a lucid speech, the various services rendered to the Samaj by the deceased young lady, Mrs. Sushilabai M. R. Jayaker put before the meeting the following resolution, which was unanimously passed, the assembly standing in solemn silence:—

That this meeting of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj puts on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad and premature death of Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Manker, B.A., who was the first President of the Samaj and who took very active part in enhancing its utility and popularity.

A scheme for collecting funds to raise a suitable memorial to Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Manker, B.A., being framed, the meeting was dispersed with a vote of thanks to the President. Mrs. Gajrabai Ballaji G. S. Rao submitted Rs. 50 to the fund on the spot.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been informed that, recently, quite an appalling number of goats and sheep as well as cattle died of sheer starvation in the Bandra slaughter-house yard. A paper was read by a well-known medical gentleman last year that, owing to want of proper feeding, animals eat refuse, and vegetable growths on which a certain kind of ammonite breeds, at this time of the year, and lays its eggs, which hatch in the bodies of the animals feeding thereon, making their meat highly deleterious to public health. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, as this is a very serious matter, a public inquiry should be instituted as to the above deaths and the remedies to be taken in future to prevent recurrence.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

BURMA OIL SHARES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

The Burma Oil shares were dealt in London last Wednesday at £13-10-0, an increase of thirty shillings in two days.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

EVER IN DANGER—suggests that some mechanism should be applied to motor-cars in Bombay to prevent them from going beyond a certain speed. The tram-cars should not be entrusted to raw Pathan youths, and the maximum speed for trams should be rigidly enforced.

HIRALAL B. SHAH—urges Jain Sadhus to lead the way by personal example in the observance of "Swadeshi" to bring about the regeneration of the country.

CITY EMBELLISHMENTS—suggests that small parks should be laid out in the Poona city and sites acquired before the price of land becomes prohibitive.

H. JACKAL—writes that since the University has decided to hold the B. A. examinations twice a year, it should see that other examinations are also held twice.

TATA BANK IN LUCKNOW.

NEED FOR INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

Mr. E. H. Ashworth, I.C.S., 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, opened this morning the Lucknow branch of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., in the presence of a large gathering. Among those present were Mr. Gray, Manager of the Cawnpore branch of the Tata Bank and other representatives of banking institutions in Lucknow.

Mr. S. P. Merhay, Manager of the Lucknow branch said the bank had been established at the suggestion of many businessmen in these provinces and was the second of a contemplated net work of branches in Upper India. The primary object was to encourage existing Indian industries and also to create and develop further industries.

Mr. Ashworth in the course of his speech said, "While there may be divergent views as to respective spheres of Indian and British control at present in matters of Government there are few who will deny that the development of India as an industrial country is only possible if Indians assume an initiative and preponderance which no one would grudge them. English enterprise has failed to unearth the hidden hoards of wealth which lie unproductive in private hands. That this picture of hidden hoards is no imaginary one I feel convinced and to give a single instance, in a case recently before the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow one item of family property in dispute was 1,600 gold bricks valued at Rs. 9,00,000 which apparently had been lying unproductive in the coffers of the family for upwards of twenty years. Capital is the life-blood of industrial enterprise and the industrial system in India is sluggish because the arteries that circulate this life-blood are choked."

VIRAMGAM RIOT CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED TO 12TH.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

The first Special Tribunal trying the Viramgam riot case has concluded the hearing of arguments on both sides. Judgment has been reserved to August 12th.

A LOGICAL APPOINTMENT!

We characterised the elevation of the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair as "an indefensible appointment. "Dittoher" of "Capital" would have it that it is a "logical" appointment, thus:—

"Surprise has been expressed in some places, indignation in others, at the appointment of Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi to succeed Sir Sankaran Nair as member for Education in the Viceroy's Council. I can understand the indignation but not the surprise. To my mind the appointment is the most logical the Government have made for a long time. Sir Sankaran Nair resigned as a protest against the policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer which both Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu endorsed and upheld. Mr. Shafi was a warm admirer and supporter of that very policy; and did he not arrange the farewell banquet to the Pride of the Indian Civil Service? What, therefore, could be more natural than for the Government of India and the India Office to reward the champion of their cause with the shining armour of the recusant? It is amusing to find "The Pioneer" quoting Mr. Shafi's half-hearted opposition to the Rowlatt Bill as an indication of the magnanimity of the Government of India. It is common knowledge that Mr. Shafi never in his hitherto obscure career spoke like thunder on the popular side, bidding the Congress depend upon his stars, his fortune and his strength, so that the strain on the magnanimity of the Higher Bureaucracy was by no means deadly. After all there is really no reason to get excited over the preferment. Mr. Shafi is merely a stop-gap. He stops a hole to keep the wind away."—"The Independent."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—May I through the medium of your esteemed paper express my thankfulness to my friends, Indian as well as European, for the numerous congratulatory letters and telegrams sent by them on my honourable acquittal in the Lahore Conspiracy Case? As the letters and telegrams are too numerous to be attended to individually, I hope this public expression of my thankfulness will be taken in the sense in which it is written.—Yours, etc.,

M.D. (Homoeo.).

M.D. (Homoeo.), Principal.

Lahore, Aug. 1.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars." The quality of Daimler Engineering is daily proved on active service. From the commencement of the War the entire output has been requisitioned by Government. War experience confirms, beyond all question, that for reliability and continuity of service Daimler stands supreme.

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams: "Chalo."

MAY WE SUPPLY YOUR WANTS ?

STEAM
GALVANISED
WROUGHT-IRON
TUBES & FITTINGS
ASBESTOS, RUBBER
CANVAS GOODS
MANILLA, WIRE
ROPES.

H. ADAMALLY & BROS.

31-33, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER

RECEIVES RESIDENT PUPILS

On Moderate Terms.

APPLY DIRECTOR—

SHARDA SADAN.

10. Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX.

TELEPHONE No. 2560.

Largest Stock in India.

Gems Jewellery

of of

All sorts Indian & Parisian make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

EAST INDIA MERCHANT,

25, Church Gate Street

BOMBAY.

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.

½, ¾, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest price.

Motors shortly expected.
D. C. 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.
Sole Agent for India.

BABAN GOHKALAY,

Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

THE BOMBAY TILE MART

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN & CO.

21, Bank street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams. "Imami"
Telephone. 2934, 2567.

Suppliers of INDIAN BLACK MARBLE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

— JUST RECEIVED —

White Ordinary Marble Flooring.
English Ornamental Flooring.
White Glazed Tile for Flooring & Dado

PRICES REASONABLY LOW.

Apply for Particulars:

F. Muraglia & Co.,

ARCADE BUNDER, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a specialty.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 5th August, 1919.

THE RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

Two significant items of news were published yesterday in this journal in regard to the I. M. S. One was Mr. Churchill's announcement that "every Army Medical Corps Officer who can possibly be spared has been ordered to India to release temporarily commissioned officers there." The second was the official announcement from Simla that the Secretary of State had sanctioned "substantial increases" in the pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employment, that the object of this revision was "to attract to the Service European candidates with the highest professional qualifications" and that the question whether Indian candidates entering permanent service after 1st December, 1918, should be eligible for these increased rates of pay and, if so, to what extent and under what conditions, had been reserved "for further consideration." Our readers are aware that a large number of Indian medical graduates were given temporary commissions in the I. M. S. during the war and several hundreds of them are still serving with the Indian armies abroad, on the Afghan frontier and in the various military hospitals in India. The Secretary of State has not yet disclosed his intentions in regard to the future of these men. Mr. Churchill's announcement, however, makes it clear that the large contingent of R. A. M. C. men which is coming over to India is designed to displace, on a large scale, these temporarily commissioned Indian officers, as there are hardly any European "temporarily commissioned officers" in the Service.

Is the proposed step just to Indians as a whole and to the Indian medical graduates who proved so serviceable in the war, in particular? The Service has no doubt suffered on its European side from the ravages of war and there is need to fill up the ranks, but the Indian public would like to be assured that the services of Indian members of the Service will not altogether be left out of account and that a large number of the temporarily commissioned officers will be retained with permanent rank. It is bare justice that their loyal services should be so appreciated. Few will dare deny that their devotion to duty and quiet heroism have been as great as those of their European comrades. It will be monstrous injustice to turn these men away after all these years of strenuous service and to have their places filled up by men from Great Britain. Our apprehensions regarding the contemplated injustice are not lulled by the official announcement from Simla, referred to above. Why should the question of the eligibility of Indian candidates, entering permanent service after 1st December 1918, to the increased rates of pay—to which all European members of the Service will be entitled—be "reserved for further consideration"? Why is such an invidious racial distinction sought to be made in one of the highest public services in this country? The public is entitled to know what is behind this shabby announcement. Who is inspiring this unjust and highly provocative policy of discrimination?

We know that a section of the European branch of the Service have been agitating for some time past, with the help of the British Medical Association, not only to get the pay of the I. M. S. "substantially increased," but also to keep down Indian members thereof and prevent their sharing in these "spoils." They have, it is apparent now, partly succeeded in their designs. The pay has been "substantially increased" and the hands of the Secretary of State and the Government of India have been so far forced that they have been induced to declare that the question of admitting future Indian candidates to the increased rates of pay has been "reserved for further consideration." We emphatically protest against this sort of trifling with fundamental principles governing appointments to high public services. Why should Indian candidates, if they possess equal qualifications with those of European birth, be made to suffer on the sole ground of the colour of their skin? Much—one would imagine, too much—is being said during these days of the intention to remove the existing racial bars and of the equality of citizenship, and so on. But in the face of renewed attempts like the one under consideration to introduce racial discriminations the talk in high places sounds both hypocritical and cruel. We hope the Secretary of State and the Government of India will set matters right without delay and refrain from doing a serious injustice to the Indian candidates seeking admission to the Indian Medical Service.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

In a previous article, in commenting on the Government resolution on the working of the co-operative societies during the year 1918, we dealt at length with the progress of co-operation in agricultural areas. In point of co-operation among the non-agricultural classes also, the Presidency occupies a favourable position as compared with other provinces. 215 societies of this class had, during the year, a membership of 50,796 and commanded a working capital of Rs. 48,40,089. Of the capital only one per cent. represented borrowings from central banks, the rest being made up of shares and deposits. It is interesting to note the various types of societies that make up this group. There are, included in the group, communal societies for castes and communities, employees' and departmental societies, factory workers and artisans' societies, and, lastly, people's bank formed more or less on the Schulze Delitzsch model. A similar diversity of type is observed among the non-credit societies, the development of which will be the most interesting feature of the future. There were at the end of the year 66 agricultural societies for purposes other than credit. The provision of cheap credit is an important, but not the sole, factor in the improvement of the lot of the Indian agriculturist. His material condition is only slightly affected by the reduction of the charge on account of interest on borrowings, if he has still to buy his requirements in the dearest market and to sell his produce in the dearest. It is to remedy this and to stimulate the improvement of agriculture by insisting on the use of good pure seed, by introducing better implements and by ensuring proper care of a stock that agricultural co-operation is being promoted in the Presidency. There are, for instance, societies for the sale of cotton, gul, and other produce: societies for the wholesale purchase of manure and seed, co-operative seed farms, dairies and cattle breeding and insurance societies, and depots and societies for the sale and joint use of implements and machinery. There appears to be a keen demand for these useful forms of co-operative activity, especially from the tracts where co-operative credit has made good progress and where consequently the personnel required is available.

Among non-agricultural societies for other forms of co-operation the most interesting group is weavers' societies, numbering 33. A majority of the societies combine with the business of giving cash loans to members, the wholesale purchase of yarn and the joint sale of the finished cloth, but in both directions a certain amount of expert guidance from disinterested traders and businessmen in Bombay would be invaluable. It is the function of the newly organized Department of Industries to secure this, but hitherto no systematic attempts seem to have been made by it to assist in the revival of the hand-loom weaving and other small and cottage industries by the introduction of co-operative methods. Next in importance within this group come co-operative housing societies. The co-partnership housing societies formed in Bombay city represent the pioneer efforts in a valuable social movement, and as Government have now undertaken to render financial help to housing schemes framed on co-partnership lines, it may be hoped that progress in this branch of co-operation will be more rapid than it was in the year under report. In this connection, the possibility of starting Public Utility Societies for the provision of housing on the English model and of the collective leasing of chawls in Bombay city for groups of workmen deserves to be explored both by Government and by the public interested in housing problems. Co-operative distribution, it is to be regretted, has made little or no progress in this Presidency. There were in existence at the end of the year 1917-18 only 18 stores, but these were small concerns mostly in villages and minor towns. It is the co-operative organization of distribution that has helped the people of England, for instance, to put up with the growing cost of living and the operations of profiteers. In these days when prices show an increasing tendency to rise and when, notwithstanding the existence of the departments of civil supplies and food control, people all over the Presidency are at the mercy of profiteers, there are many who believe that the hardships of the present situation would have been greatly relieved if there had been in existence an organization for the efficient distribution of the daily needs of life, run by consumers for the benefit of consumers. That organization is supplied by the co-operative stores. And it is a misfortune this organization was absent in this Presidency at the time of serious economic crisis.

As we have observed on previous occasions, it is an irony of fate in this country of strange happenings that the control and guidance of a people's movement like this should vest so largely as they do in a centralized department of the Government. That department has accomplished its task satisfactorily according to its own light, but it is unfitted to lead on the movement to further heights, as it cannot enlist popular enthusiasm for the cause to any considerable extent and carry on any very active educational propaganda. The band of honorary organizers—described in the report under review as the honorary staff of the department—though useful in their own way are—with honourable exceptions—after all ornamental adjuncts responsible neither to Government nor to co-operative institutions for the proper discharge of their duties. Propaganda deserves to be placed on a more organized basis. And the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will, it is to be hoped, supply this need. But the Institute is merely a propagandish body, and the determination of policy, and the general control of the movement will, as in the past, rest with the co-operative department. It is an axiom in co-operation that State intervention in internal affairs should be reduced to a minimum, extending only to such functions as co-operators are not prepared to discharge themselves. Deliberation of policy and supervision of societies are two of the functions which are at present exercised by the department, but can without difficulty be transferred to representative self-governing institutions within the movement. It should be the firm endeavour of Government to effect this transfer as speedily as possible, and to confine the function of the Registrar to the due performance of the statutory powers vested in him.

Notes of the Day.

Blots in Peace Treaty.

With fussy promptitude, Reuter informs us that an article in the "Quarterly Review" says that by the Shantung settlement the province becomes practically Japanese and the independence of China disappears. We are quite aware of the fact and agree that the Shantung settlement is one of the most grievous blots on the Treaty of Versailles. The natural unexploited resources of Japan are known to be small and the stroke of quasi-annexation in China is meant to secure the mineral deposit of Shantung. The necessities of Japan do not justify the deprivation of China. But there is a more serious aspect to the position in which Japan is lodging herself in Korea and Shantung. It is virtually a sentence of subordination for China. The one unpardonable crime of China which made her contemptible in the eyes of the "Big Guns" and sent her away practically unheard, was her feebleness. The "Quarterly Review" repeats the story that the Shantung concession was given in return for Japan's withdrawal of the motion of race equality. However that may be, the Chinese delegates were dismissed in favour of Japan, showing that in diplomacy armaments weigh more than arguments. The wrong done to China and the scornful manner in which the cry of self-determination in Korea was left unheard, have profoundly altered the peace prospects in the East.

Racial Riots in America.

As pointed out by Mr. C. F. Andrews in these columns, the recrudescence of anti-Negro demonstrations in Chicago, New York and other cities in the United States has a wider significance than merely showing that the old spirit of the South is not dead. At the same time it cannot be doubted that the task of President Wilson and his colleagues, who have just returned from a war of right against might, is not lightened by the prospect of a class war within the confines of the United States itself. Reuter's cables hardly do justice to the magnitude of the present outbreak or to the character of the atrocities committed against the Negroes. An official statement said that the police "have the situation in hand". But the latest reports from Chicago go to show that the situation is growing more and more serious. The attack on Negro hospitals is the saddest part of the tragedy and demonstrates the lengths to which so-called civilised beings can go when their passions are roused by race prejudice. The present outbreak in America should serve as an eye-opener to the statesmen of the world who may be disposed to belittle the potency for mischief of which race prejudice is capable.

Strikes and Threats of Strike

The rupture between Government and the miners in Yorkshire is full of serious consequences. The strikes in Yorkshire have already caused considerable destruction of property and if the truce of negotiations is really going to end, the result may prove to be still more disastrous. The miners of Yorkshire have chosen to negotiate independently of the British Miners' Federation whose policy of acceptance they have repudiated as not binding on them. Their demand is, however, simple. Instead of accepting payment on the piece-system, which determines wages in the ratio of the actual output, they want a reduction of the hours of work from eight to seven, without any alteration in the wages. The breakdown has been so abrupt that the country has been astonished at the news. The threatened strike of the London Police has a still more sinister aspect about it, because their demand for the withdrawal of the Police Bill involves a serious principle, while, on the other hand, the claims of the Yorkshire miners can be dealt with as merely a problem of material concessions. The Police Union has been crying out for recognition by Government. Now the men have in a mass-meeting declared in favour of an immediate strike if the Bill is not withdrawn and the Union not recognised. We cannot say how far Government will be prepared to go for a compromise with their own past professions regarding the Union. The distractions of Government seem to be getting beyond the bounds of coaxing and cajolery.

An English Professor on Indian Administration.

A correspondent writes:—

"With reference to Prof. V. G. Kale's letter about the pseudo-history of India, let me bring to the notice of your readers how an official looks at the Indian Constitution. Mr. G. Anderson's book is one of the most original contributions to this study. Being constantly reminded of the fact that as "a Professor of an Indian College" he had "more leisure than other Government officials", Mr. Anderson undertook the difficult task" of composing a text-book to facilitate the work of the Intermediate students. But to him the task must have been very easy since, according to him, all opinions are to be entirely eliminated from such a book. College students in their second year are "not expected to criticise or to form opinions as to the working of various departments." And then follows a valuable epigrammatic sentence: "The student requires a mere statement of fact and the general public an expression of opinion". It is more than questionable whether these two divisions do not overlap each other. While it is impossible to express reasonable opinion without first ascertaining facts, facts by themselves cannot be known without an opinion being formed on them. Masses of facts are stored in Blue-books. Does Mr. Anderson want students to learn administration as if they were mastering statute-books, blue-books, gazettes, office-files? Or does he want them to grasp as much as possible the economic and political principles behind the broad outline, the vital issues that interest and absorb us: in a word, to make this study only a step to higher social sciences? That the examiners of the Intermediate Arts often require students to criticise the policy of the Government is a sufficient proof of the fact that our University does not want students merely to cram facts. Is it not an irony that students who read and criticise Milton, Macaulay and Ruskin are not supposed to understand an Anderson?"

Self-Contradiction.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"But some people need not be contradicted. They contradict themselves. In the pages that follow the preface Mr. Anderson has illustrated this point forcibly. To give only one instance out of many, this advocate of facts becomes an ardent advocate of the existing system of criminal procedure in the land. He does not even try to put both the points of view on the question before the reader. No one should think that Mr. Anderson has quoted any opinion adverse to his own predilections. Opinions of persons like Lord Kimberley and Sir John Grant are safely omitted, because they advocate a separation of judicial and executive functions. In fact, Mr. Anderson looks at everything from an official point of view. He has created a fantastic theory of knowledge out of his own imagination and then has damned that theory at every conceivable point."

Our correspondent has not exhausted all the defects—born of prejudiced assumptions—in which Mr. Anderson's book on Indian administration abounds. Mr. Anderson, as a professor at the Elphinstone College, was known to be sympathetic with the needs and aspirations of Indian students and genuinely anxious to understand the country and its people. But in writing his book, he could not rise above the temptations and faults of his caste. Reading a book, such as his, makes one wonder if one of the first conditions of a real reform in our University education is not to make a bonfire of most of the text-books written or annotated by members of the Indian Educational Service.

Central Employment and Labour Board.

This Board, constituted at Simla in May 1918, does not appear to have secured results proportionate to its pretentious name. Moreover, the name itself is more or less a misnomer, because the Board appears, from the report just issued, to have almost wholly concerned itself with the question of finding billets for European officers and men who were desirous of taking up civil occupations in India or adjacent countries or assisting women war workers to find suitable employments or quarters in Bombay, Simla and other places. In this way, it is stated, in all about 6,500 applications from Europeans and Anglo-Indians were registered and of these at least 1,800 and probably 2,000 applicants obtained definite offers of employment, directly or indirectly, through the Board or its provincial organisations. In contrast to this, only 500 applications from Indian soldiers were registered and circulated to provincial organisations, but the Board is unable to say how many of these soldiers got any billets! It is stated that owing to demobilisation no details of the numbers placed will be attainable. Since the case of these illiterate men was even more pressing than that of their European comrades, would it not have been more proper for the Board to have pursued its investigations and in other ways exercised its solicitude to a greater extent than it actually seems to have done in their behalf? We are told that the Board will cease to exist at the end of the Simla season. Will there be nothing to exercise the energies of the Board during all the time of the demobilisation of the Indian armies which is in process?

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Sunday morning.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke and Mr. A. H. A. Simcox have arrived at Government House, Poona.

VENEER FACTORY FOR BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Government of Bengal has issued a notice regarding a proposal for the execution of an agreement with the Asme Tea Chest Company, Ltd. of Polmadie Glasgow, Scotland, granting them for a period of thirty years the right to extract timber at certain rates from Garjania Reds and Taknap forest reserves in Chittagong forest division for the establishment of a Veneer factory in Bengal.

CAPTURE OF KAMISHIN,

GERCERAL DENIKIN'S GREAT VICTORY.

ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

A communique says a great victory has been gained by General Denikin's army. The important town of Kamishin on the Volga, 140 miles north of Tsaritsin which for a considerable time has been the immediate objective in the advance towards Saratoy, has fallen into their flands. The town is situated midway between Tsaritsin and Saratoy and is the terminus of the Tambov-Balashov-Kamishin railway. Its possession gives General Denikin a firmer footing on the greatest and most important river in the country and it brings the junction of the volunteers with the Ural Cossacks appreciably nearer. It also constitutes a further threat to the Bolshevik communications with Astrakhan.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF KAMISHIN.

CAVALRY'S FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

General Denikin's attack was launched on the 25th, and was completely successful. His forces immediately pushed forward to the line Antimovka-Buelaya-Glinka-Talodacak-Petrunin, twelve miles from Kamishin. The Bolsheviks were alarmed at the sudden rapid progress and made every effort to stem the advance fighting desperately. Their cavalry, in particular, fiercely counter-attacked, nevertheless the volunteers pressed on making material gains during the advance. They entered Kamishin on the 30th, and passed beyond and are pursuing, the fleeing enemy twelve miles beyond the town.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DENIKIN.

MR. CHURCHILL ON RUSSIA'S WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

Speaking at a meeting of the Members of the House of Commons at which General Briggs, Chief of the British military mission with General Denikin, gave details of General Denikin's achievements with the British help, Mr. Churchill said General Denikin had the nucleus of a good army. They might advance or they might be driven back but they would continue to fight while they lived. He reminded the meeting that General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak from the first had declared war on Germany and had never swerved from the path of freedom and honour which we ourselves had been treading since the war began. He could not forget what Russia did for us at the beginning of the war when Paris might have been taken if Russia had not pushed on her armies. It was most pathetic that in the peace celebrations Russia could not take any part. Our policy was after all most moderate; it was to endeavour to give a measure of support to General Denikin which did not involve the sending of troops.

GENERAL RAWLINSON GOES TO NORTH RUSSIA

FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

It is officially announced that General Rawlinson is proceeding to North Russia immediately to co-ordinate the difficult military operation of the withdrawal of the Archangel and Murmansk forces.

PRECARIOUS BOLSHEVIK POSITION.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF KONSTANTINOGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

A communique says, continued volunteer advance on the Volga front renders the Bolshevik position in Astrakhan precarious. The volunteers are now within five miles of Kamishin. Their entry into Samoilovka, north of Yelan, was followed by continued advance across the Balashov-Kamishin railway. The volunteers have commenced further advance on the Kharkoff-Poltava front and have captured Akhtirka, while further south, the Bolsheviks admit that they have been forced to evacuate Konstantinograd.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S HAUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

In a battle resulting in the capture of Kamishin, General Denikin's forces captured five thousand Bolsheviks, nine guns, many machine-guns and a great store of war material.

MINERS AND GOVT. FORMULA.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

POSITION REGARDED SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

At the conference at Leeds, Mr. Smith, representative of the Yorkshire miners, refused to accept the Government formula on to be bound by the undertaking of the Miners' Federation regarding piece-work and negotiations were broken off. The position is regarded very seriously.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

The general public is amazed at the breakdown of the strike negotiations, the immediate cause of which is the refusal of Mr. Smith, President of the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, to recognise the right of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to negotiate a formula regarding the rates applicable to Yorkshire. Mr. Smith asked the owners to negotiate independently of the formula accepted by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and to accept as basis that every collier should receive the same for seven hours as formerly for eight. This would mean elimination of piece work because whatever the output the payment would be the same. However, the obligations of the owners to the Coal Controller in any case prevented them agreeing to negotiate independently and the negetiations thus broke down.

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

TO DISCUSS RESOLUTION CONDEMNING DIRECT ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

An important meeting of the parliamentary Labour Party is fixed for to-day to discuss the resolution condemning direct action on the strikes.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON SOLVING THE DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., Aug. 4.

Presiding at a Government banquet in honour of the delegates to the Allied Economic Council, which is meeting in London, Lord Robert Cecil, while deprecating undue pessimism, feared that the economic position was incalculably serious. The closest consultation between the nations was necessary to solve the difficulties. The inter-dependence of nations was one of the products of civilisation.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

LORD ROBERT CECIL FAVOURS PROFIT SHARING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

Lord Robert Cecil speaking at a banquet last night given by the Centre Party referring to industrial relations, pointed out that the greatest war in history was bound to cause a social upheaval. He favoured profit sharing and other methods to assure for the workers a fair share of their labours.

PRECAUTIONS ON NORTH RUSSIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

Steps have been taken on the North Russian front to prevent further trouble among our Russian troops. The Bolsheviks continue to move along the shores of the White Sea sacking and murdering. General Denikin appears to be holding his own on all the fronts but his prospects depend on the ability to improve the material condition of the inhabitants of the liberated area.

K. C. B. TO COLONELS MAYNARD AND IRONSIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

In recognition of their valuable services, Colonels Maynard and Ironside have been awarded the K. C. B.

RACIAL FEUDS IN CHICAGO.

INCREASING CASUALTIES AND INJURIES.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILWAY IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

CHICAGO.—The racial riots continued yesterday. So far twenty-seven have been killed and a thousand injured. Many of the latter have died of wounds. The Negro district was patrolled yesterday evening but there was considerable fighting elsewhere. The Negroes are firing on the trains of the New York Central Railway. One hundred Negroes have applied for protection and many are said to be faced with starvation as the drivers of the supply vans are afraid to enter the Negro district. Fires are burning in one white quarter and a number of Negro quarters.

RAILWAY SHOPS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., Aug. 4.

CHICAGO.—The men in the railway shops have decided in favour of immediate strike. Numbers in the Chicago district and the South-Eastern states have struck but the latest information is that the result of the movement has disappointed the leaders, who ignored the instructions of the Labourites at Washington against a strike.

CALM CHICAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

CHICAGO, July 1st.—The city was comparatively calm this afternoon for the first time since Monday. Over a thousand casualties have up to the present been ascertained.

KEEP TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY INTACT!

MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

BY INDIANS AND ENGLISHMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

A fresh memorial signed by Hindus, Mahomedans and Englishmen, familiar with Indian conditions, has been sent to the Premier urging him to use his influence to effect a settlement of the Turkish question in accordance with the assurance that the Turkish sovereignty over Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor shall remain intact.

THREATENED STRIKE OF LONDON POLICE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POLICE BILL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

A mass meeting of the London police has declared in favour of an immediate strike. The Chairman of the Police Union states that they demand the withdrawal of the Police Bill and the recognition of the Union.

FAILURE OF POLICE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

The announcement of a Police strike on July 31st was issued by the so-called Police Union which has been responsible for previous troubles, but which lost a large percentage of its members after the settlement of the wages question. The Union claims that thousands have struck, but the highest trustworthy estimate at three o'clock this morning gives about two hundred strikers scattered over all divisions. These will be dismissed to-day. The City Police refused to participate. The present indications point to an elaborate union plan to stampede the men. Numerous taxis carrying leaders scoured London persuading the men to strike, but generally received coldly. It is expected that the Extremists will gain more adherents, but the movement may at present be regarded as a failure.

FAILURE IN THE PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Shortt stated that lightning Police strike was attempted last night. The authorities were perfectly well aware of it and made all preparations. Up to the present out of twenty-one thousand metropolitan Police 546 had failed to report for duty. Those unable to give satisfactory explanation would immediately cease to be Policemen.

The strike had completely failed everywhere in the Provinces, except in Liverpool, where about three hundred out of seventeen hundred had failed to report.

WAR MEDALS FOR MERCANTILE MARINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Board of Trade announces that a British War Medal will be granted to British Dominion and Indian Mercantile Mariners who served for six months during the war.

Another medal called the Mercantile Marine War Medal will be awarded to the Mariners who completed at least one voyage through the danger zone. Stewardesses and other women serving on board ship will likewise be eligible.

COURT MARTIAL COMMISSIONS.

852 TRIED IN ALL.

582 CONVICTS: 270 ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A Punjab Government press communiqué states:—The number of persons tried by the recent Court Martial Commissions in the Punjab was 852, of whom 582 were convicted and 270 acquitted.

ALLIES AND AUSTRIA.

HUNGARIAN COMMISSARY'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Vienna says, Agoston, the Hungarian commissary, whom Bela Kun deputed to open negotiations with Colonel Cunningham, declares that he proposed the following:—

Resignation of the Soviet Government, formation of a new Government by the social democrats and the Bourgeoisie parties, installation of a military dictatorship for the transition period under the Allied direction and parliamentary elections which would take place under the protection of the dictatorship.

A conference subsequently took place in Vienna between Colonel Cunningham and Count Bethlen, representing the counter-revolutionary government.

BULGARIA'S EXTRAORDINARY CLAIMS.

WANTS MACEDONIA, DOBRUDJA AND THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

PARIS.—The Bulgarian delegates have submitted a first memorandum endeavouring to prove that Macedonia, Dobrudja and Thrace are all Bulgarian.

ANGLO-FRENCH AND PEACE TREATY BILLS.

ROYAL ASSENT SIGNIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

In the House of Lords to-day the Royal Assent was signified to the Anglo-French Treaty Bill and the Treaty of Peace Bill.

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN U. S.

A SERIOUS SITUATION

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Increase in the cost of living is causing trouble in the United States. President Wilson has issued a statement that he is devoting his whole attention to the matter.

The President of Railwaymen's Union threatens drastic steps unless wages are raised or the prices reduced before October 1st. Heads of important Government departments have hurriedly met to discuss preliminary measures.

RUMANIANS PURSUE HUNGARIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

Information has been received that the Rumanians are pursuing the Hungarians beyond the river Theiss.

AN INACCURATE RUMOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

A British representative in Vienna reports that the recent rumour that Samueli had replaced Bela Kun is inaccurate.

POLES OCCUPY ALL EAST GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

The Poles now occupy all East Galicia which was temporarily assigned to them by the Peace Conference and continue to advance against the Bolsheviks They have reached the Vilna-Minsk railway.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

MR. MCKENNA SUCCEEDS SIR E. HOLDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

Mr. McKenna, has been appointed Chairman of the City and Midland Bank in succession to Sir Edward Holden.

AMERICA'S NEW BATTLESHIP OF 43,000 TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels announces that the Government has placed an order for a 43,000 ton battleship.

BERLIN ELECTRICIANS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

BERLIN.—The electricians resumed work yesterday.

DISSOLUTION OF AUSTRIAN CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

BERLIN.—The elections from Vienna says the cabinet has resigned.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

OTTAWA.—The Cabinet announces the purchase of the Canadian wheat crop which will be sold at current prices. Precautions will be taken to prevent speculation and profiteering.

WANTED RECRUITS FOR AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Air Force appeals for fifteen thousand recruits for four years' service.

CABLE ITEMS.

BERLIN.—The Weimar Assembly has finally passed the constitution by 262 votes to 75.

MADRID, July 31.—A British aeroplane which left London at seven on the morning of 31st July carrying a bag of morning papers landed in Madrid at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Hind-Mata Sewak Samaj performed a benefit play called "Punaya Prabhao" in aid of the "Tilak Purse Fund" and forwarded the amount of Rs. 300-11-6 to the fund.

JAPAN & SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

A BLOW TO CHINESE INDEPENDENCE.

GRIEVOUS BLOT ON PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

An article in the "Quarterly Review", says by the Shantung settlement, the province practically becomes Japanese and the independence of China disappears. Japan will be freed from all dependence on the foreign supplies of coal and iron and be able in the near future to build a fleet which will dominate the Pacific. The article says, this is a heavy price to pay for Japan's temporary abandonment of claims to racial equality and her adhesion to the League of Nations. The Powers formally recognised the Monroe Doctrine in the Western hemisphere and now sanctions a sort of Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. The tacit recognition of these arrangements is one of the most grievous blots on the Treaty of Versailles.

FORMATION OF SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

TO PRESERVE INTERNAL ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., Aug. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says a Socialist Government has been formed under Beidel. He declares that the chief task will be to preserve the internal order and enter into negotiations with the Entente.

HOUSING SHORTAGE.

CONVERSION OF EMPTY HOUSES INTO FLATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

The Ministry of Health has completed the survey of all the empty houses in London which the Government intends to convert into flats which will accommodate one hundred thousand, so relieving the housing shortage.

JUGO SLAV GOVERNMENT.

SUPREME COUNCIL DISCUSSES OCCUPATION OF PREKOMURAK WHEAT REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., Aug. 4.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council to-day discussed the request of the Jugo-Slav Government for the occupation of the Prekomurak wheat region, between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia on racial grounds.

It is expected that the question of Thrace will be speedily settled.

GERMAN MISDEEDS.

SUPREME COUNCIL SANCTIONS MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

The Supreme Council has sanctioned measures to deal with the situation arising out of the misdeeds of the Germans in Lithuania.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

MORE REVELATIONS DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 4.

BERLIN.—Revelations of the secret history of the war continue daily. They are mostly mutual recriminations, but the main fact emerges that after August the German leaders were torn with conflicting emotions. Ludendorff held the ground until the end of September when he admitted that hope there was none. This resulted in a complete change of army attitude culminating in Hindenburg's dramatic declaration on 3rd October insisting on an immediate offer of peace, despite the loss of German colonies, Alsace and Poland.

MARBLE CENOTAPH IN WHITEHALL.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

The Cabinet has decided to erect a marble cenotaph in Whitehall, a replica of the present temporary monument to those who died in the war. It is expected that it will become a place of popular pilgrimage.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

HOW TO MAKE IT EFFICIENT AND SATISFACTORY.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when on the motion of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, a Committee was appointed "to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report what steps, if any, should be taken by the Municipality to have an efficient and satisfactory telephone service in the city."

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, No. L/4/A, dated 11th January, 1919, submitting, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 2094, dated the 24th June 1918, a report as to the steps proposed to be taken to remove the insanitary condition of the shops and places where bidi-making trade is carried on and to prevent the spread of tuberculosis from this source.

The Commissioner, in the course of the report, stated:

"To deal effectually with this trade and to bring it under proper control, it is necessary that Section 394 should be made applicable to it. I therefore request that the Corporation will ask Government to amend Schedule M. Part IV under the head "Manufacturing, packing, pressing, cleaning, cleansing, melting, or preparing by any process whatever any of the following articles" by inserting the words "Bidis (Indigenous Cigarettes)" after the words "Aerated Waters".

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded and the President be requested to address Government to have the Municipal Act amended as suggested by the Commissioner.

The proposition was carried.

SURROUNDINGS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 279, dated the 12th April 1915, calling for a report as to the desirability of improving the surroundings of the slaughter-house at Bandra by converting the open space round about it into a palm-grove or a garden or by taking such other steps as will completely shut it from public gaze. A bamboo fencing with creepers is being provided so as to screen off the houses from the view of the railway passengers and the public passing by the same Suitable trees will also be planted in the compound at an early date."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia, moving that the letter be recorded, said it was an improvement that had been long delayed, for the Corporation had passed a resolution so long ago as the 12th April 1915 in the matter. This showed that they had not moved at a rapid pace in the matter. They were thankful to the present Commissioner for having taken it up and he hoped he would take steps to remove the nasty smell that emanated from the slaughter-house.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded the proposition.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar said a Standing Order of the Corporation required the Commissioner to submit reasons for delays which extended to six months or more in submitting a report. There were several other reports which had been delayed for more than six months and yet no explanation had been given for the delay. It might appear a small matter but the Standing Orders were there and they were apparently made for good reasons.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that compared to past Commissioners, Mr. Monie had been doing his level best to submit reports as early as possible. Even in the month of May when several members usually went out of Bombay and did not attend meetings of the Corporation, the Commissioner sat down to prepare reports. Again, he had to get the information through the Heads of the departments, and this took time.

Mr. Dumasia said it was not the Commissioner's fault if the delays occurred.

The proposition was carried.

APPRECIATION OF HEADINGTON'S AND WHITING'S SERVICES.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved: "That with reference to his letter dated the 19th June 1919, regarding the fire which occurred at Masjid, Bunder on the 2nd January 1919, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation appreciate the good work done at the fire by Messrs. Headington and Whiting, Foremen in the Fire Brigade, and by their crew, and approve of the grant to each of the foremen of a reward of Rs. 50 and to each of the 14 men, who formed the crew, of a reward of Rs. 25; that the Commissioner be also informed that the Corporation approve of the appointment of a temporary staff as proposed by him to make a special survey of staircases in old buildings and to submit proposals for action under Section 349 D of the Municipal Act where necessary; that a Committee (which the speaker named) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the following questions:—(1) What amendments in the licensing provisions of the Municipal Act are necessary so as to enable the Municipality efficiently to protect the public from the danger and serious nuisance arising from the storage of inflammable or objectionable articles in the city, (2) What amendment in the Municipal Building Bye-Laws is necessary to enable the Municipality to control the sufficiency or otherwise of means of egress and ingress and to determine the number and position of staircases in the case of buildings erected or added to under sections 337 and 342 of the Act."

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved: "That a committee be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and to report what steps, if any, should be taken by the Municipality to have an efficient and satisfactory telephone service in the City."

Sir Dinshaw Petit said he did not think many remarks were necessary in support of the proposition. One had go to be a subscriber to the telephone service in Bombay to know how badly and unsatisfactorily that service worked at present and had worked for several years past. He had not come across a single subscriber who had expressed satisfaction at the way in which the service was carried on. Among the prominent defects of the service were that while they were talking their connection was cut off, that before the number was out of their mouth they were told the number was engaged, that their instrument went out of order and could not be got repaired for several days in spite of constant reminders and that very little regard was paid to the comfort and convenience of subscribers The Company had an agreement with the Municipality by which they were allowed to lay their lines over the roads or underground. That agreement would come to a termination in two or three years. He thought they should take up this question earnestly now, so that if they could not come to satisfactory terms with the Company they might invite tenders in order to have a better telephone service in Bombay. There was a system known as the automatic telephone service, which he was told had worked satisfactorily in several towns in England and also, at Simla and Rangoon. He had proposed the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question and invite the Telephone Company to a discussion with them to see if they could not come to some terms with them to have a better service or a service on the automatic system.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconding the proposition, endorsed all that Sir Dinshaw had said. He said he hoped the Committee would be able to bring about some tangible results. At the same time he realised that there were certain difficulties in the way. Their contract with the Telephone Company expired in 1923 and he understood that similar contracts made by Government in Calcutta and other cities also ended at the same time. It was further rumoured that Government wanted to make the telephone system an imperial system, so that it remained to be seen whether as a Municipality they would have much voice in the arrangement that Government did hereafter. As to the automatic system it had been successful elsewhere, but the excuse given for not introducing it here was that it involved a very heavy expenditure in the shape of a new switch board. Then, there was the question of the Corporation's option to buy up the concern. Mr. Sethna calculated that taking the average price of the shares of the Telephone Company at Rs. 350 each, they would have to pay Rs. 177 lakhs or so for the concern, and he thought even if it was purchased for that amount it would be a paying concern.

Mr. R. D. Hughes moved an amendment that the manager of the Company be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

The original proposition was carried.

BYCULLA WARD ELECTION.

MR. HANSRAJ PARAGJI ELECTED.

Mr. Umar Sobani having resigned his seat on the Municipal Corporation as a representative of the rate-payers of the Byculla Ward, an election was held yesterday, two candidates namely Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and R. S. Navalkar, having been nominated for the seat. The latter subsequently retired from the contest, but as he had already been nominated, a formal election was held and Mr. Hansraj was elected.

OUR TELEPHONE CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Grieved" has indeed dealt fairly with the inadequate arrangements of the Telephone Co. The public are put to a great deal of inconvenience for want of new connections, whereas the Telephone Company pays no attention to the repairs they are requested to do by those having telephone connections already. They have got printed post-cards in reply saying "Matters therein referred to is receiving immediate attention." The line inspectors seldom care to go and visit the machines, and see whether they are in order or not. The Central operators are also "Lucky go" in discharging their duties, having often ready answers "no reply" "bat kartachai" "engaged" to give during tiffin hours and specially after 5 p.m., in the evening. Will the Directors of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., take up this matter seriously in the interest of the suffering public?—Yours, etc.,

MUKUNDRAO PANDURANG KENNY.

Bombay August 2.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW PROFESSORS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Aug. 4.

Mr. Phuldeo Sahay Verma M. Sc. (Calcutta) Government Scholar at the Tata Research Institute and Mr. Krishnandan Prasad, M.A., (Allahabad), Barr-at-Law have been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Professor of English respectively. Dr. U. A. Asrani, M.A. (Bombay) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physics. Mahamohopadhyaya Pandit Harparsad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A., has been offered the Monindrachandra chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture and is expected to join next winter.

COMMERCIAL DEGREES IN LONDON UNIVERSITIES.

AN APPEAL FOR £5,00,000.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON; July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

A letter signed by numerous prominent business-men makes an appeal for half a million sterling to found a scheme of commercial degrees at the London University.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONGRATULATION TO HIS MAJESTY ON CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day, the Lieut.-Governor presented several "samads." Mr. F. F. Bion was then sworn in and then followed the interpellations.

The Hon. Mr. Lambert presented the report of the Select Committee on the U. P. Town Improvement Bill, 1919. The Hon. Munshi Narayan Asthana moved:—"That this council requests the Lieut.-Governor to convey to His Imperial Majesty humble and loyal congratulations of the residents of these provinces on the final triumph of British arms and conclusion of peace. The motion was cordially accepted by Mr. Chatterjee, Chief Secretary, on behalf of Government."

Another resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Gokarnath Misra:—"That this council places on record its sense of the heavy loss to these provinces sustained by the death of Dr. A. W. Ward" and it was unanimously carried.

MR. HORNIMAN AND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The greatest honour in the bestowal of the people of India is the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress and there could not have been a happier suggestion than Mr. Jamshed Mehta's that this honour should be conferred upon Mr. Horniman. There could not be a worthier recipient than a selfless, devoted, and undaunted worker in India's cause like Mr. Horniman. It is the least we owe to him. His election will demonstrate to the world that India is no dastard in doing honour to a true votary in her cause, in the face of Government's ill-advised action against him, and it will give the lie direct to the statement that his deportation has passed without evoking indignation in the country.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. BOYCE.

Belgaum, August 1.

FROM PORTER TO OFFICER.

(From a Correspondent.)

An Army captain who before the war was employed as a railway porter on the London and North-Western line at Blaby Station, Leicestershire, has just been demobilised, and has refused the Company's offer to be reinstated in his old job. He enlisted in Kitchener's Army joining a Leicestershire battalion, and was twice wounded. He was sent home for his commission, and after returning to active service gained promotion to the rank of captain.

Negotiations have been entered into with the railway company with a view to some suitable position being offered to him. Failing that, the young officer intends to go abroad and try his fortune in a new field.

FROM OFFICER TO POLICE SERGEANT.

An incident that has just occurred in the Punjab is hardly analogous to the above. A Sergeant of the Police in the Punjab joined the Army early on the outbreak of the war and received a commission in the I. A. R. He was attached to a Sikh regiment and with it saw some service. He was well liked by his brother officers. After four years he was demobilized and he was posted as a Sergeant of Railway Police to the same station where he had been with his regiment. Now when he meets any of his late pals he has to stand to attention and salute them. This was playing it low on the youngster.

PIQUET SKIRMISHES ON TOCHI ROADS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A press communique says:—There is no change of importance to report. It appears that supply difficulties are now being felt by tribal gathering in Khost and many tribesmen are now returning to their homes. Piquet skirmishes are reported on Tochi Road. On the third the convoy from Miranshah to Bannu however passed through safely. Cavlary reconnaissances from Hindubagh report villages immediately north of that post are now clear of tribesmen.

ABDUL QUADDUM.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Associated Press Special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi under date 4th:—It is reported here that Abdul Quaddum, the aged Afghan General at Kandar who is one of the most powerful men in Afghanistan and who so far has been able to keep his army together now says that both his enlisted soldiers and his tribal laskhars are leaving his command in large numbers and going back to their homes.

Mr. C. Krishnan, High Court Vakil, Calicut, has been nominated as a member of the Madras Legislative Council to represent the Tiyya community.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

SIGNALLER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGATION OF POLICE THREATS.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The second Special Tribunal reassembling yesterday proceeded with the hearing of the evidence of the prosecution witness one Shanker Bhula in the Nadiad Derailment case. Examined by Mr. Coyaji, counsel for the prosecution, he deposed that he lived in Nadiad since his birth and was cultivating his land situate south of Amba Wadia (mango grove), with his brother Kalidas jointly. Witness knew one Lallu Fula but did not know whether Lallu cultivated the land adjoining his. Witness knew Magan Amtha accused No. 14 but did not know any of the other accused. He did not remember the night of derailment nor what he told in his statement to the Nadiad Magistrate. The field which witness cultivated was known as Banda Kuva field. In answer to a question whether he slept at Banda Kuva he said that he always slept at his house in the Chaklashi portion of the town. It was false that he saw Moti Naran, Kabhai Bechar, Wagji and Magan Amtha when he awoke, nor was it true that they asked for water from him. It was equally false that Lallu Fula woke up and gave them hooka (a smoking pipe) to smoke. Continuing witness said he made a false statement to the Magistrate owing to the fear of being beaten by the Fouzdar.

The President: Do you know you will be severely dealt with for making a false statement under any circumstance?

Witness: Yes.

The President: Why did you make it?

Witness: I made it because I was beaten by the Fouzdar, Damodar the Head Constable and other policemen.

Witness identified Janubhai the Fouzdar and Damodar Ganpat as those who beat him.

Next witness Lallu Fula aged 13 on being asked to identify the accused could not identify any of them. Witness said he heard of the derailment second or the third day. He never went to sleep in his father's field which adjoined that of Shanker Bhula. He made a statement to the Magistrate as dictated by the Fouzdar. On being asked to identify the men who tutored him, he identified Janubhai and Damodar. He did not remember then what he was tutored to say. Janubhai and Damodar not only tutored him but also beat him. He did not remember what he said before the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad nor did he remember the statement read out to him in the Court.

SIGNALLER'S EVIDENCE.

Next witness put in by the prosecution was Chandulal Balabhai aged 22, signaller at Nadiad. He came to the Nadiad station from the Bulsar School of Signalling on the 19th of January last. His duty at the station was that of a signaller but he occasionally assisted the Ticket Collector. Witness said he did not know any of the accused. He came to know of the train having been derailed only on the morning of the 12th of April when he went to the station to attend to his duties at 7 or 8 a.m. He did not hear anything of a telegram while he was on duty. He did not go to the station on night of derailment nor did he tell anybody that a special train was to arrive. He did not tell anybody that accused No. 11 asked witness about the special train. Janubhai the Fouzdar threatened the witness and asked him to state that it was witness who informed Bhalabhai accused No. 11 about the time of the special train and threatened that in case of refusal to do so, witness would be transported for life and completely ruined. Therefore acting under those threats witness signed the statement. Afterwards witness sent an application to the Collector the same night but did not remember whether he mentioned in that application that Janubhai showed him the Collector's order to lock him in jail.

At this stage Mr. Nariman, counsel for accused No. 7 objected to the Public Prosecutor's reference to the police statement.

Mr. Coyaji contended that as the witness was a hostile witness he had a right to cross-examine him and refer to the statement for contradiction.

The President here observed that he allowed this evidence to go in as he wanted to show the atmosphere prevalent in Nadiad and that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that the witnesses were under subordination and were perjuring themselves.

Mr. Davar counsel for accused Nos. 11 and 14 took exception to the remark and said that the remark was such as would justify any pleader before the Court to ask for a transfer. His clients had already been put to great expenses and he did not want to a court a fresh trial and begged the Court not to pass such remarks.

The President then explained that he only meant to say that there was subordination and perjury but did not want to suggest that it was at the instance of the accused.

Next two witnesses Chaturbhai Gooulbhai and Jethlal Vrajbhai were formal witnesses proving the plans and maps produced.

Narottam Khimji next witness deposed that he had not seen Maganlal Sutaria at his place nor did he even know him.

Mr. Jeshankar Keshavram Deputy Station-master was then taken up for examination. He deposed that there was a down special train on the night of the derailment. He could not recognise any of the accused, nor did he know one Bhalabhai Pujabhai accused No. 11. He could not say whether he started before anybody that Bhalabhai was known to him. Witness kept a muster roll to mark the attendance of the station employees. Chandulal, Signaller, was on day duty that day. He did not see him in the station that day anywhere after 7 p.m.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

KUNDIA RIOT CASE.

10 PERSONS TO BE PROSECUTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The Special Tribunal assembled at Lawrence Hall, to-day with only two judges Messrs. Brasher and Harris present. The hearing of the Kundian riot case was fixed for 12th August. In this case the Government had directed Mr. Howell, Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. to prosecure ten persons for offences under Rule 24 and Rule 149 and sections 149, 109 and 120 (b) of the I. P. C. At the eleventh hour one Chuni Lal was brought before the Tribunal along with the ten accused. Mr. Brasher ordered him to the District Magistrate who will pass the necessary orders. The Kala derailment case was adjourned to 11th August and the Tribunal, adjourned as Mr. Hancock Printer, one of the commissioners was still ill and unable to attend the court.

THE RACIAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your reference to the curious attitude of the Peace Conference towards important questions on which the future stability of civilisation would gravitate, will not fail to arouse interest. The labours of the "Big Four," have been truly likened to a grand preparation for a colossal upheaval in the near future this pessimistic outlook being no doubt induced by the scant consideration shown for such fundamental problems as, "the equality of coloured races" at the Peace Conference. France is perhaps the only power who has spoken openly and without reserve on some of the most intricate problems of the day; she has recognised the equality of her coloured subjects, apart from her dissenting partners at the conference. Her political sagacity cannot be questioned when you ponder over the unseemly and unbecoming features of racial antagonism that have given rise to deplorable events of the type of the racial riots at Cardiff and Washington, to say nothing of the tragic occurrences in India itself. You are bound to realise that a recognition of the essential democratic safeguard of equality is a political necessity. Mr. C. F. Andrews has ably dilated on this important principle in your columns. Under the circumstances it would suffice for me to add that the Peace Terms are lacking in the broad humanistic sentiment in which they were expected to be framed, thus leaving a gloomy outlook for posterity and our present day civilisation with such important problems left unsolved.—Yours, etc.,

"HISTORICUS."

Bombay, August, 4.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much to give some space to this letter in your esteemed paper, and thus oblige the third class local passengers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The passengers have been suffering at this time from inconveniences of two kinds, both of which can be easily remedied by the company, only if it has got the will to do so. Firstly, I have been marking that the railway staff allow an ever-increasing number of beggars to travel without tickets in local trains, thus encouraging begging in trains at the risk of putting passengers to serious inconvenience. Of course, the passengers can themselves end the nuisance, but the Company cannot escape its own responsibility on that account. Secondly, during the monsoons, the passengers have often been obliged—as I was only yesterday—to sit with open umbrellas to protect themselves from rain, as the broken shutters and cracked roof of the compartments cannot prevent the rain from coming in.

When will the Company understand that the third class passengers are under no obligation to it for being allowed to travel in its trains? I have been forced to write this in public, as correspondence to the Company on such subjects only results in acknowledging the receipt of the letters at its leisure.—Yours, etc.,

DAWN.

Andheri, August 1.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A communiqué says:—Since January 1st influenza deaths have been reported every week in Bombay City, Calcutta and Rangoon. In Bombay City up to the end of March the number of deaths registered was few, in April the mortality commenced to rise and during May and subsequently there was an epidemic which is now abating. In Calcutta the influenza mortality in January and February was high and it fell markedly in April, May and June, but showed a tendency to rise in July although the mortality has not reached the average level. In the 1st quarter of the year, in Rangoon, June and July have shown a marked rise in the influenza mortality. In Madras between 1st February and the end of April very few deaths were reported. During May and June the number of deaths rose, but averaged only about 2 a day. In July there has been a tendency to an increase in the mortality.

Influenza usually of a mild type has been reported from—(a) Ghazipur and villages in the district, (b) villages in Benares district, (c) Meerut, (d) Hill Putties, Nainital district, (e) Puri, (f) Trichinopoly.

Influenza in other countries:—(a) During the last fortnight of May 2,015 cases of influenza including 308 cases of pneumonia were reported in the Cape Colony. There were 163 deaths. (b) The State of Queensland was declared infected with influenza by proclamation dated 16th May.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY AS TRUSTEES OF PEOPLE.

COL. AMERY ON ITS DUTY AND OBLIGATION.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

In his speech on the Colonial estimates Colonel Amery said immense leeway must be made up in the protectorates and the colonies where the administrations had been understaffed and development was at a standstill. He emphasised that reconstruction meant far more than the pre-war conditions; we must establish a new and more positive standard of duty and obligation towards the peoples to whom Parliament was responsible as the trustee. There were territories of boundless potentialities which urgently demanded development in the interests of their own inhabitants and of an impoverished world.

The British colonial administration was best in the world before the war but henceforth we were going to improve greatly on it. He paid a tribute to the work of the officials in war time under exceptional difficulties and declared that the whole permanent scale of salaries in the Colonial Civil Service needed revision and must be seriously considered in the near future.

Married life must be made more possible by improvements in housing and health conditions. Married life should be made a rule rather than exception. Moreover the Government wished to enlist full co-operation of the unofficial community not only through the Council chamber but by advice and support. The ideal at which they were aiming was to secure the participation of people as far as they were capable in the Government of the country. The problem was difficult and complex, sometimes owing to the backwardness of the population, sometimes owing to the smallness and scattered character of the people, or, as at Malta, because the people were living within the precincts of a military fortress.

Health was one of the gravest problems of reconstruction. The countries must be made healthy not only for the whites but for the whole population, and diseases must be tackled in a comprehensive and bold spirit. Furthermore, in the labour problem our main hope lay in inducing the native to become a cultivator.

The railways in the Crown Colonies must be multiplied. Every sovereign spent in developing the Colonies would bring a manifold return very shortly. Hitherto the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates had been under-capitalised and there was the need for investing more capital for development. We did not yet realise the immense economical possibilities of these territories, but primary regard for the welfare of the inhabitants and endeavour to help them to rise to a higher scale of living must be our policy.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CROWN FORCES.

SIMILAR TO SOUTH AFRICAN WAR RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

It is understood that the text of the vote of thanks to the forces of the Crown is being moved next week in both the Houses of Parliament. It will be practically in similar terms to the resolution adopted at the close of the South African war except that the tribute will be paid to the Air Service and the immense army of other workers who contributed to the successful issue.

NEW FIELD MARSHALS.

PLUMER, WILSON AND ALLENBY.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

General Plumer, Sir Henry Wilson and General Allenby are gazetted Field-Marshals.

EVACUATION OF BALTIC PROVINCES.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REQUEST TO GERMAN GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 4.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has requested the German Government to evacuate Von der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces by the 20th August, adding that, if necessary, the British Government will provide transport.

The World of Sport.

(From our own Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 10.

The Turf.

In the week under review comes (our racing Correspondent, "Centaur," writes) the London Cup race. It was odd, perhaps, to find a £2,000 handicap at Alexandra Park for however popular the place may be with the Londoner, it is nevertheless nothing more than a burlesque of a racecourse. Still Messrs: Pratt, who manage this place as well as a number of others, are wise people. They realise that enterprise pays and that if you can attract good horses, you will certainly attract the public. This event was for three-year-olds, but then most of the "plums" in the racing year are offered to horses of that age. If you have the best three-year-old you need have no fear of not winning most money; that is, of course, if you take the precaution of entering him. Thirteen horses competed for the London Cup, the distance being a mile and a quarter, and the best backed ones were Lord Glanely's Royal Welsh who was top weight (which rather indicates that the class was not dazzlingly high), Coriolanus, who at least has the distinction of having competed for the Derby, and Mr. Solly Joel's Longslip. The latter was ridden by Donoghue. Neither was able to run into first three. Indeed, the result must have astonished those who like to be influenced by the market, for the winner, Double or Quits, who is owned by Sir George Noble, was at 100 to 7. So also was the second, Mr. R. J. Earquharson's Grandcourt, while the third, Colonel Wingfield's A Sitter, was also an outsider. "Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third"—such was the official description of this processional finish.

After the race, Double or Quits was bought by Mr. Clarence Hailey on behalf of Mr. F. M. Garda, and therefore goes to India. Mr. Garda, I believe, is a Bombay owner, who, in recent years, with Mr. Hailey operating on this side, has introduced some good horses to India. The price paid was no doubt substantial and may be £3,000 or more as bloodstock has a very inflated value at the present time. I have no doubt that Double or Quits will do well in India. He is of the long and low type, very much after the stamp of Bachelor's Wedding, who was sent to India and there won the Viceroy's Cup, among other races. Bachelor's Wedding was by Tredennis, and that sire produced Bachelor's Double, the father of Double or Quits. There is, therefore, a relationship which will account for the likeness.

There are eleven days' racing squeezed into six in the present week, and, of course, there is far too much of it. A beginning was made with Nottingham on Monday, and Mr. James White's unbeaten two-year-old, Prince Herod, won again. He is a grey son of Roi Herode and only cost 2,000 guineas early this season. Certainly he represents a big bargain as prices go now.

On the following day we were at Salisbury for the opening of the Bibury Club's three day meeting. A feature of the first day was the Allies Cup or two mile handicap, with officers and ex-officers riding. One of the riders was Lord Prochester, son of Lord Carnarvon. On this occasion, at any rate, the horse was not good enough. The race was won by a horse named Maurico, ridden by Mr. Bristowe. What ought to have won—that is, if the jockeys had been Archer and Fordham—was Mr. Wills' Greenwich, whose jockey, Mr. Leonard Cundell, assumed a little too soon that he had got the race won. Mr. Cundell had a Commission in the Remount Service in Egypt. He has now returned to his pre-war occupation as a trainer in Berkshire and has found a rich new owner in Mr. Watkin Williams, a shipping man in South Wales. The Tetrach as a sire won further advertisement when a chestnut colt by him named Tetramater, owned by General Sir H. McCalmont, won a maiden plate for two-year-olds. Unlike the famous sire, this colt is not a grey, but he can go.

Boxing and Boxers.

To say that the result of the Willard-Dempsey fight was a surprising one is, (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) to describe the receipt of the news in London mildly. To me it was astonishing, not that Dempsey won, but because from what I have read, and from a personal cable sent to me, it appears that Willard was little better than a helpless creature from the moment the two put up their hands. Can you, who follow boxing intelligently, understand it? I do not think so! When Williard, in the twenty-sixth round knocked out Jack Johnson, I ventured to say that I was not satisfied with the result; not certain, in fact, that Johnson was in anything like fighting condition, and also that I had more than a suspicion that the negro, having made himself insufferable, did not very much care what the result was. Johnson, as you know, has declared that the business at Havana was pre aranged but whilst I would not go so far as to say that it was a cut and dried affair, there were circumstances attached to it that left a bad impression. Certain I was that it did not make Willard out to be a world beater. And I said so, with the result that I was severely taken to task by many pepole. However, I have always stuck to my guns. I think that the Toledo fiasco is ample justification for my persistent refusal to include Willard in the gallery of world's champions. At the most he was a lucky title holder.

As an explanation for his wooden showing against Dempsey, it is being said that Willard's downfall was simply the result of a long period of inactivity; in other words that, like many other men, he could not "come back"; he was toppled off his throne, in my julgment, because he was and always has been a very moderate performer.

It has astonished me that so many of the American critics thought Willard could not be beaten. They could have only based such a belief on the bigness of Willard, and I must confess that when one fell to striking physical differences, it did seem impossible that Dempsey, at least five inches less and perhaps five stone lighter, could win. But I have always contended that the worth of a fighter should never be judged by his bigness. Boxing and fighting do not depend upon weight nor upon sheer brute strength. I remember when Wells was first matched against Carpentier at Ghent, one of the London papers, because of the immensity of the height, reach and weight of Wells, in comparison to the physical qualities of the French man, said the making of such a contest was little short of a scandal. The writer assumed that Wells, by his extroardinary reach and great weight, would just walk up to the French youth and knock him down. You know what happened.

No, the huge man is not necessarily the best man. Fighting brains must also count. Take Fitzsimmons and Charlie Mitchell. They were comparatively light men: they could have done the middle-weight, and yet were either of them alive to-day, he would sweep the board. But one has only to take the recent fight between Goddard and Beckett to prove that the man who is merely a giant cannot hope to gobble up everybody else. The battle at Toledo, as I have come to understand it, was strikingly like that between Beckett and Goddard. Willard and his friends believed that the enormous physical advantages which he enjoyed would give him victory. "Willard is a superman," everybody said, and that was precisely what was said of Godard. As at Olympia, so at Toledo, the bell went and the little man had won in less time than it would take to record the fact. Willard, like Goddard, was little more than a punching bag; and his lisplay was no display at all. It was a miserable exhibition, as was that by Goddard. One would be disposed to excuse Goddarl, for he is young and inexperienced, but whatever may be thought of him, Willard took the ring as the world's champion. I'm thinking America must be disgusted! It was bad enough to trot out Jim Jefferies; but to see a young man like Willard buckle up like a novice must have been a dreadful experience. America has indeed been unfortunate in her last two world's heavy weight championships. She may be fortunate next time. At least most Americans believe that they have a top notcher in Dempsey. There is no doubt that he is a remarkable young fellow, but it would be foolish to pretend that Dempsey has brought off an extraordinary achievement by taking the title, for Willard did not shape at all. Personally I believe that Europe will provide the man to tackle Dempsey. Beckett should not be overawed by the swift victory of Dempsey. Were I Beckett I should rate Willard as another Goddard—just a big chap and hang to the notion that the Toledo result does not make Dempsey to be any better than he was before he took the ring a week ago. It is pretty certain that the next bout for the world's championship will be between Dempsey and Beckett or Carpentier.

Tex Rickard evidently believes that Carpentier will be the man, at any rate he was after the French man before the result of the Toledo affair. But he may take it from me that he will have to go very high—much higher than £10,000—to get the French man over to the States and should Beckett beat Carpentier in September he will have to put down a lot of money to induce the Englishman to make the trip. The fact is, that already schemes are on foot to have Dempsey's next fight in London. C. B. Cochran, who was in Paris at the beginning of the week, interviewing Carpentier and his manager, is prepared to put up £25,000 and now I hear that a syndicate has been formed in London ready to give as much as £35,000 for the championship. And make no mistake, the National Sporting Club, now it has got Holland Park Skating Rink, where 30,000 people can be accommodated, will have something to say in the matter, though it is not likely that its Committee will join the frenzied financiers. The Club will wait until things simmer down.

Australian Oarsmen win the King's Cup.

"There goes another prize out of the country," a looker-on at Henley Regatta remarked when it was seen that the Australians had the sure beating of Oxford University in the race for the King's Cup. "The 'All-Blacks" won the King's Rugby Football Cup," he added, the Australians are sweeping the boards at the lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon and now these Australian oarsmen have beaten us." If he had known the result at the time he would probably have tacked on to his lament, "and the French girl, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, has defeated our foremost lady lawn tennis player, Mrs. Lambert Chambers." One was prepared for these reverses in the sport of the new England after the war. It could scarcely have been otherwise when one realises how the ranks of every sport and pastime have been thinned.

It has been a wet Henley with fitful bursts of sunshine. But the rowing has been good and intensely interesting. First let me deal with the fortunes of the overseas crews in the King's Cup race. The two Australian crews had the bad luck to meet in the first heat and the first one won easily. Then, in impressive style, Oxford disposed of the, Canadians who were rowed down in the second half of the course. Next came the defeat of the French crew by the Americans, who went away at the start, and got home very comfortably. This was followed by the first surprise, the defeat of the New Zealand crew by Cambridge University. It was the more remarkable owing to the fact that the 'Varsity caught a crab which lost them at least half a length. But they recovered in a truly remarkable way and from the mile post onwards they went steadily ahead. All these ties were decided on the second day.

After their fine feat of disposing of the New Zealanders, the prospects of Cambridge against the Australians seemed good, but in the race they were decisively defeated. For some unaccountable reason, for there is no difference in the stations, the Australians crossed over into the 'Varsity's waters when they were only a bare length ahead. Afterwards they were thrice forced out and altogether they must have rowed fully two lengths further than Cambridge. In the circumstances, it was fortunate that they had the necessary speed to prevent a foul or the umpire would have had no alternative to disqualifying them if there had been the slightest touch. The Australians, however, rowed a fine race and leading from the start, they won by half a length.

This was the first of the semi-finals; the second was between Oxford and the Americans and an even finer race was seen. The Americans went away with a fine spurt and quite easily they were half a length to the good. Then the Oxonians began to close up and at the mile post they were only a few feet in the rear. Keeping their boat moving very smoothly the 'Varsity at length went ahead and won by a length and a quarter.

The final was left for the last day, when there was just a hope that Oxford might beat Australia and save the Cup. The Australians, however, were very confident and from their own special stand khaki-clad men coo-eed and waved flags tied on crutches. One tall Australian, standing up in a punt to cheer as the boats passed, over-balanced when the boat rocked from the wash of the Umpire's electric launch, and sat down in the middle of the lunch which had been spread out by the party in the next punt. Profiting by the experience of Cambridge, the Oxonians raced with the Australians from the start, fighting hard for the lead. But they never got it. The Australians were not only faster, but more polished and better together, and though the English crew spurted near the mile post, they failed to draw level and were defeated by a length. The Australians time of seven minutes seven seconds was the best during the regatta.

One other prize went overseas. This was the Kingswood Sculls, the substitute for the Diamonds. In the final, E. T. Halneld, the New Zealand champion, gained an easy victory over Lieutenant Nussey who had been granted special leave from the Army on the Rhine, to compete. Nussey has a most ungainly style; in fact he always looks in danger of capsizing his craft. But he has good speed, though it was not good enough against Hadfield.

Owing to Oxford's hard race against the Australians, the inter-Varsity match between the first crews was abandoned. In the race for the second crews, Cambridge won by a length.

Australia Wins the Lawn Tennis crown.

Norman Brokes travelled all the way from Australia in order to defend his title to the lawn tennis championship of the world, which he gained in 1914 by a superb display against the late Anthony Wilding, but he has failed in his mission. He has gone down before the torrent of youth as represented by his fellow countryman, Gerald L. Patterson, who is twenty years his junior. There is no other way to describe it. Brookes was "hit off the court by an opponent whose service is a fearsome weapon of attack, whose all-round stroke play was much more severe and whose young, unbroken confidence led him on to achieve as brilliant feats as have ever been seen on even Wimbledon's classic court. It was the victory of confident youth over age which has lost its sparkle and is cramped of movement. Brooke's I know, was uncertain of himself. He hoped for the best but he dared not anticipate success. He was afraid that physical disabilities would prove his undoing. When he went into court he looked pale, and many thought him unwell, but in appearance he has changed little during the past five years. But there was a change in his play. His strokes were softer and he was less agile. One saw this particularly when he had to turn and run under a lob which he could not reach overhead. He rarely got to the ball quickly enough to make an effective return. As a matter of fact Brookes never played the game he was capable of in 1914. He just played as well as Patterson allowed him to do, and that was not very well.

Patterson is a remarkable player but possibly he is being given higher rank in comparison with other world's players, both past and present than can be justified though the fact that, in all his matches, he lost only one set—and that to the veteran M. J. G. Ritchie. But there are the American cracks to be taken into consideration. We shall know better how to lace the young Australian after he has taken part in the American Championships as he intends to do.

Patterson frankly admits that he has modelled his service on that of McLoughlin's and it is every bit as good. But the Australian today is better than McLoughlin was in 1913, when he visited Wimbledon, owing to his far greater certainty in the execution of ground shots, both back hand and forehand. In fact he has no actual weakness, though he is probably least happy when called on to play on the back hand deep in the court

The story of the match is a very short one. Patterson won in three straight sets—6—3, 7 5, 6—2, just as Brookes did against Wilding in 1914. His service was a powerful asset all through, whilst his volleying was also excellent. Brookes made the best show in the second set, but in this he was led 5—3 and though he crept up to 5 all, he could not "hive" with the pace which his opponent set.

The ladies' final between Mrs. Lambert Chambers and the twenty-year-oll French girl Chembers and the twenty years-old French Suzanne Lenglen, was of a very different kind. It was crowded with thrills, and the 10,000 spectators, amongst whom were the King and Queen and Princess Mary, were aroused to high excitement. Here again youth was served, but only after a truly heroic effort on the part of a woman more than twenty years the senior of her opponent. The first set was a long drawn out duel with Mille. Lenglen winning at 10—8. The second fell to Mrs. Lambert Chambers at 6—4. But, when there were doubts whether she would last through a third set, the French girl rallied splendidly and led at 5—3. From this point the Englishwoman, who is the mother of two boys well in their teens, drew up level and actually led at 6—5, 40—15. The match was then within her grasp. She seemed certain to win, with only one point needed and two chances in which to score it. But consecutive shots went wrong and Mlle made it 6 all. Then, after 7 all, Mlle. Lenglen won 9—7. Mrs. Lambert Chambers played the whole match from the back of the court scarcely attempting a volley. Hers is the old-fashioned English method and it nearly succeeded against the most remarkable girl player the game has produced. In saving this, one has not forgotten Miss May Sutton.

Oxford Wins the 'Varsity Cricket Match

The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket match has taken place at Lords for the first time since 1914, just as if there had been no intervening years of war. The famous ground presented the old scenes even though for two days the sun did not break through the over cast sky, an the play did not seem to be below the usual standard, strong though the temptation always is to slight the present in drawing on one's memory of the past. Oxford were successful by 45 runs, and strange though it may seem, this result was largely contributed to by the brilliance of a Cambridge bowler. On the last day, when the pitch was drier and faster, A. E. R. Gilligan dismissed five batsmen in nine overs for sixteen runs. At the time, the Dark Blues appeared to be in an unassailable position and, but for their collapse, would have gone on batting for some time longer. In that case Cambridge might have made a draw of it. At the same time, Gilligan's performance gave them a chance to win when their position seemed hopeless, but they failed to accept it.

In discussing the match before the start, Hobbs expressed the opinion that the result would largely be determined by the speed with which the Cambridge bowlers dismissed the Oxford Captain, M. Howell, anl D. J. Knight. It was a farsighted prophesy, for those two batsmen gave their side a strong position on the first morning, putting on 70 before Knight was out for 35. Then Howell went on to score a great personal triumph, making 170. In this innings he got within three runs of achieving a record for the University match. His total has only twice been surpassed—by J. F. Marsh's 172 not out for Cambridge in 1904, and by the late R. E. Foster's 170 in 1900. It was a truly great performance even if Howell's "style" does not quite accord with the "bright" cricket everyone in these days is expectel to play. He has limitations, and he did not attempt to go beyond them. His strength lies in his skill on the leg side and in his late cuts and strokes in front of cover point. He is not strongly built and he was twice wounded in the war. One gets a pretty good impression of his play from the fact that he only made three boundary strokes. Another good innings of 70 was played by F. W. Gilligan—brother of the Cambridge bowler—and the Oxford score reached 287.

Cambridge also started well, the first two batsmen G. E. C. Wood and C. P. Johnstone making 62 and 78 respectively but the side finished 107 behind. Going in a second time, Knight, with 73 was the chief run getter for Oxford. Knight's runs were made out of a total of 168. Cambridge were set 276 for victory on the last afternoon and good though their effort was, the task proved a little too much for them.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., August 4.

Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and seven runs.

The match between Essex and Gloucester was drawn.

Lancashire beat Sussex by three wickets.

ENGLISH COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP,

[By "Leg Before."]

Up to and including Saturday, July 26th, there have been 72 County Championship cricket matches cabled to Bombay of which thirty-three have been drawn. The proportion of drawn matches has largely been reduced owing to the fact that of the last eight County Championship games played only one was drawn. It looks, by the results that the side batting first has come off rather well. At least four of the matches were won in a single innings.

TABLE TO ABOVE DATE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	per Cadage.
Yorkshire	16	9	5	2	56.66
Kent	6	3	3	0	50.00
Somerset	6	3	2	1	50.00
Lancashire	16	6	8	2	37.50
Notts	9	3	6	0	33.33
Derby	10	3	1	6	30.00
Hants	8	2	4	2	25.00
Surrey	13	3	7	3	23.07
Gloccester	9	2	1	6	22.22
Essex	10	2	7	1	20.00
Middlesex	6	1	5	0	16.66
Northants	8	1	4	3	12.50
Leicester	8	1	6	1	12.50
Warwick	9	0	5	4	.....
Sussex	10	0	2	8	.....

PORT TRUST STORES DEPARTMENT VS. P. T. ENGINEERING DEPT.

A cricket match was played on Friday, the 1st instant, between the Port Trust Stores Department and the Port Trust Engineering Department.

The former scored 132 runs and the latter 32 runs, and thus were defeated by 110 runs.

As regards the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner, the Baroda State Council has informed the Corporation that it does not recommend the latter nominating the Commissioner, subject to the confirmation by the Huzur.

With reference to a scheme for imparting carpentry and agricultural courses to the students of the Mahuva Taluka School, Sheth Jehangirji has given the necessary implements and three bighas of land for utilization.

The Rangoon Diocisan Council has passed the women's franchise proposal.

RACING AT HOME.

RESULTS OF GOODWOOD CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 4.

The result of Goodwood Cup is as follows:—
Queen's Square 1
White Heat 2
Splutter 3
Five ran.
Won by two lengths, three-quarters.
Betting at the start—7 to 4 against Queen's Square, 100 to 30 against White Heat, 20 to 1 against Splutter.

RESULT OF GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. A. W. Cox's b f QUEEN'S SQUARE, by Chaucer—Chete Reine, 4 years, 9 st. (A. Taylor) 1
Capt. L. Montagu's b c WHITE HEAL, by White Eagle—Crucible, 5 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. (Blackwell) 2
Mr. Jas. A. de Rothschild's ch c SPLUTTER, by Predicateur—Explosion, 3 years, 7 st. 2 lbs. (Pratt) 3

Five ran. Queen's Square winning by two lengths and three quarters of a length separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was 7 to 4 against Queen's Square; 100 to 30 against White Heal; and 20 to 1 against Splutter.

The Goodwood Cup (about 2 miles, 5 furlongs) was founded in 1812, eleven years earlier than the Plate, but although the Plate continued its merry course up to and including 1914, with the single exception of 1885 when the race was void, the Cup was returned as "No Race", no fewer than nine times during the first thirteen years of its existence. Three-year-olds carry 7st. 7 lbs, four-year-olds 8st. 12 lbs., five and upwards 9st. 2 lbs. and mares are allowed 3 lbs. Winners of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix, Ascot Cup, Goodwood Cup, or any race valued at £3,000 carry 12 lbs. extra and a winner of a race a mile or upwards carries 5 lbs. extra as long as the race has a value of £800. Horses never having won a mile race or upards are allowed 5 lbs., is three-year-olds and 12 lbs. is four and upwards. There were twenty entries for the Cup this year, entries closing on June 24. There were 38 entries in 1914, but only after the time for receiving had been extended. The unusual distance—2 miles, 5 furlongs—takes a lot out of a horse when the going is so hard, and as the prize is only £1 000, owners are not over attracted, particularly when it is remembered that great horses like Prince Palatine and Bayardo have been defeated on the beautiful Sussex Downs. Amongst this year's entries are to be found last year's Oaks winner My Dear and last year's Derby winner Gainsborough owned by Lady James Douglas, that lady who won the Oaks this year with Bayada. They both carry 9 st. 10 lbs. All Alone, belonging to Lady Torrington, much fancied for the Derby, carried 9 st. 7 lbs. and Lord Glanely entered He. Mr. W. Casalet entered Air Raid, the winner of five out of his seven starts last year—another of Alec. Taylor's charges.

REPETITION OF AN UNBRITISH STEP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The astounding explanation issued by the Burma Government of their order prohibiting a mass meeting is a striking repetition of Lord Ronaldshay's refusal to allow a meeting to be held in the Calcutta Town Hall for protesting against the Madras Government's order of internment of Mrs. Besant. It only becomes the several Governments in India at once to suggest that India is not one nation and by their actions to sustain and push on dismemberment of India into several watertight provinces. This tendency has received in the mind of Sir Reginald Craddock a further encouragement and superior sanction on account of the authors of the Reforms Report to wit the Secretary of State and the Viceroy relegating the question of Burman Administration for independent treatment. This encouragement coupled with the presumed sanction has been a vital force to enable the wholly arbitrary mandate in the form of explanation to emanate from the Lieut.-Governor of Burma. How has it not yet evoked strongest protests? The right of the British citizens to hold meetings and discuss any questions concerning themselves or their fellow-citizens whether living in the same province or another, or even across the waters in South Africa or farther west under a different flag in the United States of America is inherent and absolute. So long as the meeting is not in violation of any law in force and is not for preaching or sympathising with the use of unconstitutional means, there is no power vested in the head of an India Province to dictate to the conveners that they shall not discuss more than one topic in a particular meeting. The Lt.-Governor of Burma must know that whatever the fate of Burma in future—at the present date it stands constitutionally on the same level as the Punjab. The Rowlatt Act is as applicable to Burma as to the Punjab. The power of the Governor-General to promulgate Martial Law Ordinances is as enforceable in Burma as the Punjab. It is one and the same section (vis., 53), of the Government of India Act, 1915, that provides for the administration of Burma as well as the Punjab. This interference of the Government of Burma is, thus, an absolutely unwarrantable and unconstitutional encroachment on the British citizen's primary right. This unjustifiable and intolerable curtailment calls for immediate resentment by all the leaders of public opinion and all the leading public bodies as well as all publicists. The whole country must sound and resound with protest against this flagrant and gratuitious invasion of the inalienable right of ours as British citizens,—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF FOOD STUFFS.

NOT TO BE REMOVED AT PRESENT.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, August 2.

A Punjab Government Press Communiqué state:—It is understood that in certain parts of the province, owners of wheat and other foodstuffs are withholding them from sale on the supposition that export to Europe will shortly be released from the Government control. It is accordingly announced that there is no present intention on the part of the Government to remove the existing restrictions on the export of wheat and other foodstuffs to Europe.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON VISIT TO BUDDHIST MONASTERY.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

His Excellency the Governor on Thursday visited the Chittagong Buddist Monastery. This is a celebrated Buddist temple. The Governor examined the inscribed images of Buddha about twenty in number and more than one hundred manuscripts some of which date back to the third century A. D. His Excellency next visited the Kadam Mobareque Mosque which is a very old one and entered its compound with shoes off.

The Governor then visited the Truth Tank and Sikh temple at Chittagong.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Aug. 4.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived here yesterday morning, returned to Bombay last night. He spent his time in seeing several gentlemen probably in connection with the Hindu University at Benares and paid a visit to the Seva Sadan. The Hon. Pandit also addressed the students of the Fergusson College in the afternoon and spoke to a select audience informally in the evening at the Servants of India Society on the Punjab situation.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have not the least doubt that all those interested in the question of secondary education in the Bombay Presidency—and their number is not insignificant,—must have read with mixed feelings the two letters published under the above heading in the columns of your widely-circulated and influential journal. As one of those so interested, I have carefully gone through both these letters and so far as I can see the utmost that the Education Department can do in the matter of the Proprietary High School of this city for its proprietors not complying with the demand made by the Educational Inspector N. D. for extra copies of certain returns, is to deprive that school of the Departmental recognition. I, however, very much doubt if the Director of Public Instruction will go to the length of depriving one of the largest and the best managed schools in Mofussil of its recognition for a comparatively trivial matter like this. But in case he should take a step like that more for the sake of official prestige than anything else, I believe the proprietors of that school need not be much troubled over it. I am well warranted in saying so in as much as the "recognition" of a private school by the Government Education Department confers upon it the privilege of sending up its students for Government Scholarships and for examinations in Drawing. It may be granted that these are of the nature of concessions, but at the same time I have not the least hesitation in saying that they are neither sufficiently important nor valuable to justify a submission to what is *prima facie* an interference in private schools on the part of the Education Department. An institution like the Proprietary High School which, with more than 1,500 students on its rolls has so far been able to maintain its pristine reputation notwithstanding the growing competition of sister institutions, can well afford to put up without any inconvenience worth the name with this deprivation of "recognition". Not only that but the Managers of that institution will be quite justified in the face of the attitude of the Education Department, which to say the least is unreasonable, to ask to be relieved of the "recognition" before the Department takes the step of withdrawing it. Whatever the ultimate result of this tussel one thing is quite clear namely that during the last three years and more there has been a marked change for the worse in the attitude of the Education Department towards private secondary schools, which is as much deplorable as it is unjustifiable, and the sooner it is changed the better for the reputation of the Department itself as well as for the smooth working of the schools of the kind which hardly deserve such a shabby treatment.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Ahmedabad, August 2.

S. S. Tenkai Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenkai Maru, 1,918 tons, Captain T. Hocrichi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Fuime, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo.

S. S. Aymeric:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Aymeric, 3,157 tons, Captain Smith, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Aungban, 3,605 tons, Captain T. Tayler, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Australian mail steamer Sardinia, 4,163 tons, Captain F. G. Cadiz, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sydney, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 9th ultimo.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JAFFERALLI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

QUESTION OF PERMANENT LEASE OF LAND.

Bai Dosibai, widow of Khusnrubhai Nassarwanji v. The Official Liquidaor of the Jafferalli Mill and another.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tayabji, District Judge of Surat.

The appellant prayed that she is the owner of certain land in Surat, which was leased to the Jafferalli Spinning and Weaving Company, (in liquidation), in 1898, rent has been paid by the Company. The Company went into liquidation in 1910. The appellant received rent for 1911 and applied to the Court for the recovery of arrears of rent for the period from 1912 to 1914, and obtained an order against the official liquidator for payment of the sum due. The appellant prayed that before any further distribution was allowed to be made, the official liquidator should be directed to set apart a sufficient sum and invest it in authorized securities to enable him to pay rent due from 1st January, 1915, to date of dissolution of the Company and to pay it as it falls due. The official liquidator should be ordered to hand over possession of the property to the applicant on the date of dissolution of the Company. If it held that the lease would not expire on the date of dissolution but would subsist in favour of the purchaser of the mill and his assignees, directions should be given for setting apart a sufficient sum and investing it in authorised Government securities for the payment of rent to the appellant as it fell due.

A BUILDING LEASE.

The District Judge held that the lease passed by the Company was a building lease. It was therefore, a permanent lease, and the rule that a lease for a term of years in favour of a Company determined if the Company was dissolved did not apply. In those circumstances no order could be made to the official liquidator to hand over the property to the appellant, nor was it proper to make an order for reserving and investing funds as prayed by the appellant.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

The appellant in this case asked for an order against the official liquidator of the Jafferalli Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., in Liquidation that before any further distribution was allowed to be made the official liquidator should be directed to set apart a sufficient sum and invest it in authorised securities to enable him to pay rent to the appellant due from 1st January 1915, to the date of dissolution of the Company and to pay it as it fell due. That the official liquidator should be ordered to hand over possession of the property to the appellant on the date of dissolution of the Company. The Lower Court made no order on the first part of the prayer on the ground that an order had been made before that the official liquidator should pay rent to the appellant. It seems that the liquidator had already assigned his interest in the property to the second respondent. But Mr. Taraporewalla for the liquidator has now undertaken to secure payment of rent due to the appellant up to the date of the dissolution. The real question is whether we should order the liquidator upon the dissolution of the Company to hand over the land on which the Company's buildings stand to the appellant. The Court below has declined to make that order. The question depends upon the proper construction of the document dated 1st May 1862, whereby the predecessors of the appellant purported to lease to two persons who were called the trustees of the Company the land now in dispute. The document states "we (i.e. trustees of the Company) have in consideration of having agreed to pay you Rs. 325 taken a lease of all that aforesaid land the boundaries of which are described below. It being situated that should we or the managers of the said Company to come hereafter desire to build a building etc., on the whole of the plot or a portion thereof or put them to such other use as our hearts may desire, then we or the managers of the Company that may come hereafter shall pay every year the rent of the land to you and your heirs and you and your heirs shall continue to receive the rent merely. Neither you nor your heirs can ever take back the possession of the land from us or from the managers of the Company that may come hereafter. But if we or the managers of the Company that may come hereafter should desire to relinquish the enjoyment of the lease then we as well as the managers of the said Company that may come hereafter shall have all rights to do so. But, neither you nor your heirs shall have any right to recover back possession of the land from the use of the managers of the Company. You and your heirs have the right only to recover rent every year. If you or your heirs should think of selling or mortgaging the lands now or your heirs cannot sell or mortgage the land but you or your heirs can only sell or mortgage the right that have to recover Rs. 325 as rent of the land as stated above."

The learned judge in the Court below decided that the lease passed to the Company is a building lease of the rule that a lease for a term of years in favour of a Company determines if the Company is dissolved does not apply. Cases of this Court have been cited to us to show that a lease of land to A as long as he pleases gives him power to hold the land only as long as he occupies it and is determinable at his death; and that such leases cannot extend beyond the life of a lessee. But in all those cases the lease was one relating to agricultural land. Counsel for respondents have referred us to the case of Ramchandra v. Tukaram-set (1884) P. J. p. 250 in which Sergeant C. J. distinguished between a lease of land for agricultural purposes and a lease of land for building. But whatever the decisions may be to which we have been referred we have to go back to the fundamental rule that the Court has to construe the document before it and has to decide as best it can what was the intention of the parties to which they have given expression. Now we see in this document no intention to restrict the rights of the lessee to mortgage or alienate. We cannot deduce from the mere fact that the lessees have a right to relinquish the enjoyment of the lease that it was intended in any way to fetter the rights of the lessee to mortgage or alienate. The very fact that it is clear from the document that was intended to put up a mill building on this land makes me think that the parties intended that the lessees should have permanent rights of enjoyment and it was not intended in any way to restrict the enjoyment of the rights under the document. If it was so intended they would have said so. This in my opinion is the proper construction to be put on the document therefore. I think the order of the Lower Court was correct and the appeal is therefore dismissed with costs.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. K. N. Koyajee appeared for appllant.

Mr. Taraporewalla with Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for respondent 1.

Mr. G. J. Desai with Messrs. Edgelow, Bulabchand Wadia & Co. for respondent 2.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL'S ESTATE.

DECREE BY CONSENT.

Govindlal Bansilal ..... Plaintiff
v.
Bansilal Motilal and others ..... Defendants
(Before Justice Pratt.)

In this suit filed by Govindlal, grandson of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, for the administration of Raja Bahadur's estate under the provisions of his last will and testament, the various parties concerned came to terms and consented to a decree being passed in terms which are stated below.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Sealvad and Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants who are minors.

Mr. B. J. Wadia (holding Mr. R. D. N. Wadia's brief) appeared for the sixth and seventh defendants.

It was declared that all the properties in the hands of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal at the date of his death including all properties held by him in the name of Shivlal Motilal or Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal or Motilal Pittie or Shivdatram Lechiram, or otherwise were ancestral and joint family properties; that the last will and testament dated 3rd June, 1917, executed by the late Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal was void and inoperative in law in respect of all the properties; and that the first defendant was not disqualified from claiming a share in the properties as a coparcener of the joint family.

His Lordship passed a decree in accordance with terms of consent signed by counsel for the respective parties.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

4-19, Re Bai Luxmibai alias Bai Sunderbai widow decd.—Madh K & Ch, Joshi Dayaram Premji & anr v. Joshi Mulji Gopalji, Little & Co.

Mis No. 39-9, Re Meghji Kanji decd.—Mehta D & L, Purshotamdas Rugunath v. Gangadhar Purshottam Parekh & ors, Payne & Co., Petition.

5-18, Re Fatmabai widow of Ismail Kasam Kameria.—Smeth B & Co., Mukhi Mulji & ors v. Ebrahim Esmail Cassam, Edg G W & Co.

1-19—Re Sakharam Sitaram deceased.—Sabnis & G, Sitaram Sadashiv Kapade v. Bai Jankibai widow, Khan L & M.

LONG CAUSES.

1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.

1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.

1113-16—Soondersdas and Co, Bai Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISMISSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1535-19—Matu J and M, Messrs Hajarimal Motaji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

505-17—Patell and Eze, Jamshedji Cawasjee Jessawalla v Framroz Maneckji Sethna, M B Chothia.

1640-18—Mulji and Tha, Nandlal Brijvallabhdas v Maililal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

7-19—Payne and Co, Ranchoddas Kamalsey and anr v Chunilal Haridas a firm and anr, Jehangir G and B, Mehta D and L.

574-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhawanidas v Messrs Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

702-19—Wadia G and Co, Hassambhai Mulla Abdealli Amik v Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd, Little and Co.

839-19—Captain and V, Messrs Bruel and Co a firm v Gordhandas Amulakh and ors, N C Dalal.

1055-19—Khras and Co, Kaikhusroo Bomonji Shroff e Mary Kose Agabeg and ors Surveyor and Co.

1294-19—Madh K and Ch, Messrs Bhakulebai Ambalal and Co v L Chand.

1365-19—Moti and Devi, Keshavlal Narandas a firm v Shivprasad Chhaganlal Ranchod and anr.

1312-19—Matu J and M, Messrs Harnandrai Mahipatti a firm v Messrs Venkdia Naik Kanich and ors, Sabnis M & K, Ragh N and Co.

1455-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Motichand Tooraja a firm v Shriram Ramaiba son of Juggonnatham, Matubhai J and M.

1501-19—Captain and V, Bhanji Ramji and Co a firm v Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons a firm, Little and Co.

1523-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Motichand Gomraj a firm v Messrs Nadalla Sethai Chetty and Co a firm, Madhbhai J and M.

1600-19—Smetham B and Co, Allibhai Chagla and Co a firm v The firm of Lalji Lakhmidas, Malvi M R and Co.

1627-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Motichand Gomraj a firm v Messrs Chikka Koli Virbharma a firm.

1655-19—Payne and Co, Abdulhussein Mahomedalli v The Cotton Gin Co.

1701-19—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayani v Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy.

1760-19—Bhai K and Gir, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v Narotamdas Hargovan a firm.

1788-19—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Haji Suleman Haji Ebrahim Chitnis M and K.

1790-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Gokuldas Devji a firm.

1795-19—Mans H M and Co, Kaikhusroo Nowroji Bengali v Tukaji Teppaji and anr.

1804-19—Rustomji and Gin, Haridas Rowji v Padamsey Nensey a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1813-19—Shamrao M and H, Jugneshandas Vandravandas v C M Masruwalla.

1865-19—N C Dalal, Ghellabhai Jaychand a firm v Jaisinghbhai Chunilal a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

LONG CAUSES.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

S C 1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji and Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas and ors, Daph F and D, Amar and Mon.

1354-19—Vachha & Co., Nathubhai Nagindas v. Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P & P.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

1209-19—Khahas & Co., Edulji Rustomji v. Fatmabai, Jam R & D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji K and Co.

761-19—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Karsondas Mowji and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and Dev, Shroff and D, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR DISMISSAL.

622-19—Dharamsi and Co, Gulam Hoosein Ludhabhoy and Co a firm v Nolam Lakshmikantham.

802-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhawanidas v N M Rayaloo Iyer Nagaswamy Iyer and Co a firm, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1421-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Champa v The Bombay Stones Supply and Trading Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

1386-18—Amin & D (for a pauper), Esmail Vati Vasta v. Abdulla Vasta & anr, Kanga & S, Manch & N.

1393-18—Bhai K & G, Lakhraj Lekchand v. Mathuradas Lowji & anr, Ard H D & Co.

239-18—Jeh M & S, Muledhar Luxminarayen v. Syed Mahomed Valad Syed Ahmed Jagirdar, Hiralal Th & Co.

1298-18—Edg G W & Co., Mirza Ahd. Shishdi Frooshzada Isphani v. Messrs. Haji Syed M Kazrani & Sons, Little & Co.

1384-16—Patell & Ez., Narotamdas Gulabchand & anr v. Keval Mulchand & ors, Jam R & D.

872-18—Mulla & M, Bai Jenbboo widow & anr v. Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla & ors, Jam R & D.

1046-18—Khandwalla & Co., S B Vipper & Co. v. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm, Edg G W & Co.

786-18—Crawford B & Co., Jayavant Eashwant Danjee v. Jaganath Vishwanath Diwadkar & anr, Ard H D & Co.

472-16—Daph F & D, Eva Gonsolves & ors v. Dominic Mary Cardozurdon & ors, Vachha & Co.

212-18—Payne & Co., Amrilal Prabhudas v. Dossabhai Hirachand, Man H M & Co.

752-18—Daph F & D, Sakarchand Tolakchand & Sons a firm v. Hajarimal Tmiaji & ors, Vachha & Co.

1582-18—Madh K & Ch, Mavji Premji & anr v. Monji Walji & ors. Cap. & V.

1691-18—Mer. K & Co., Nusserwanji Nanabhai Batliwalla v Messrs C Pestonji Ramanbhai a firm, Bhai K & G.

581-18—Jam R & D, Ishoradas Gorakram a firm v. Asserdas Sahebram a firm, M B Chothia.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 8-19—In person, Keshari Krishnaji Habib and ors v Maruti Dewji Pansare and anr, Daphtary F and D.

P P 18-19—In person, Munshi Abdul Aziz Fatoo v Mahomedalli Zamalalli Reza, Mulla and M.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BARBER-THIEF.

6 MONTHS FOR FOUR ANNAS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Bharia Ramchandra, a barbar having nine previous convictions, with the theft of four annas from the pocket of one Jagdayal Upadya, at the Munba Devi Temple.

It appeared that the complainant on Monday morning went to the temple where he felt a jerk in his pocket. On turning round he saw the accused walking out with the money in his hand. He arrested the accused and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was strongly warned by the Court that if after coming out of jail, he was again charged with theft he would be committed to the sessions for trial where he would get transportation.

WIFE SUES HUSBAND.

MONTHLY ALLOWANCE OF RS. 50 GRANTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. Athavle, disposed of a case in which one Aimai Ardeshir Visugara, obtained summons against her husband Ardeshir Kavasji Visugara for voluntarily causing her grievous hurt on 28-8-1918 and neglecting to maintain her.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Framroze Badshaw and Dosabhai Billimoria, pleaders, appeared for the respondent.

The complainant stated that she was married to the respondent in March 1903. Two months after the marriage he lost his employment and came and lived with her late father, who turned him (respondent) out in 1905, as he had been continuously quarrelling with other members of her father's family. She had two sons, aged 14 and 13 respectively by the respondent.

The accused after he had been turned out, continually insulted and annoyed her, and her father with the result that her father filed a complaint against him, which was compounded on his (accused) giving an undertaking not to molest any members of the family of the complaint's father including the complainant herself. This year the accused asked two respectable gentlemen to intercede on his behalf and to induce her and her sons to go and live with him as he undertook to treat them well. She and the children accordingly lived with the accused for four months during which period he assaulted and abused them all along, saying that he had sent for them simply to avenge himself on her and her father having turned out and prosecuted him. She further stated that on two occasions, viz, on the 25th and 28th August 1918 she was so severely be laboured that still now she has been suffering the effects of it. On the last occasion she had been rescued from his cruel attack by several respectable neighbers. The accused had been fined Rs. 150 for that offence at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Now she prayed that as the accused was getting Rs. 450 a month, the rent of a house and that as he was also a partner in a ginning factory at Ferozepore, she should be granted an adequate maintainance.

His Workship after hearing both sides ordered Rs. 50 to be given to the complainant every month as maintainance charges.

RASH TRAM DRIVER FINED.

MAGISTRATES' STRICTURES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. Wanekar, Deputy Inspector Bird charged Islamuddin Bajamuddin, tramway driver No. 143 with driving a car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

Evidence showed that on 20th June last, one Khandu Babaji was driving his labour cart at 9-30 a.m., along Bhendi Bazar Road, towards Pydhonie. The accused's tram was proceeding in the same direction. When nearing the entrance of Baman Lane, Khandu Sabaji heard a tram bell sounding behind him. At this time he was on the tram-track and since a private conveyance was standing on his left, he was unable to immediately turn to the left in order to clear the line.

He accordingly stood up and shouted to the accused, who was then about 60 feet from him, to stop the tram. But the accused took no notice and made no immediate attempts to stop, but brought the car on and struck the cart in the rear on the right hand side pushing it along the road for about ten feet.

The defence story is that the cart-driver suddenly turned on the tram-tract and gave the tram driver no chance to stop.

Their Worships disbelieved accused's evidence and said that he made no attempt to stop the car and took no precautions whatsoever to avoid the collision beyond ringing his bell until it was too late. They therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, out of which sum, if recovered, Rs. 10 was to go to Khandu Sabaji, as compensation.

WHAT TRAM DRIVERS THINK.

The Honorary Magistrates remarked that the accused who, it was admitted by Mr. Vicaji, had only been driving for the Company for about a month, acted under the impression that the tram-tract was the sole property of the Tramways Company, and it was the duty of all other vehicles to get out of the way on hearing the sound of his bell or otherwise to take the consequences.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

ACCUSED FINED RS. 500.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Inspector Spiers charged one Abdullabhai Shaikh Shamsuddin, a dealer in electrical materials, with receiving stolen property namely electrical materials such as fans, bulbs, etc., of the total value of Rs 538.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

It appeared that one Ishwarlal Bhagilal Damania, an electrical engineer and contractor, having his shop at Princess Street, had taken a contract of electric fittings in the Parekh Building. On the 17th of July he missed certain electrical articles valued at Rs. 538 from the same building. On a subsequent day he found a part of the stolen property at the accused's brother's shop and gave information to the police who recovered the rest of the property from the accused's house.

While the police was making enquiries in connection with the above complaint they recovered another lot of electrical materials valued at Rs. 250 ascertained to belong to one Devidas Sunderji, who had lodged complaint with the police on 26 h June, to have missed some electrical materials from a building at Mangal Das Road. Devidas identified the latter lot of articles to be his.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he bought the articles from two 'ghatis' who he could not now trace out. He said that the part of the stolen property found with his brother, was sold by him (accused) to him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' hard labour, as Mr. Vicaji prayed for an option of fine on the plea that the accused belonged to a very respectable family.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Mr. Maneckji Dhunjishaw Batliwala, an aged Parsi gentleman residing at Khetwadi has reported to the Police that he drew from the Central Bank Rs. 3,070 in three currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each and seven for Rs. 10/ each, at 4-30 p.m., on Wednesday last. He then crossed the Hornby Road to go to a firm when a Hindu accosted him and asked him to read a scrip of paper. While he was doing so the Hindu gave him a push, snatched away the notes from the pocket of his coat and ran away. Old and infirm, the complainant could not follow the thieving Hindu.

VICTIM OF ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. MORGAN.

An unfortunate accident occurred in a European family residing in a bungalow on the Malabar Hill, on Friday evening. The victim of this tragedy was Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. G. N. R. Morgan of the Bombay Company, Limited, who are the agents of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company. On Thursday last, Mr. Morgan, with Mrs. Morgan, and his brother arrived in Bombay from England by the mail steamer S.S. Karapara, and housed themselves in the Company's bungalow at the corner of Nepean Sea Road, and Harkness Road. As they were to proceed to Calcutta, where Mr. Morgan was to take charge of the Company's Calcutta branch, Mr. Morgan purchased a five-chambered revolver, on Friday from Messrs. Hollis and Company. He showed its working to his wife, and left it in her charge. At 4-30 p.m., the same day (Friday). While Mr. Morgan was in his room, he suddenly heard the report of a revolver and hurried himself to the room, when once the report was heard. To his great grief, he found in the room Mrs. Morgan bleeding profusely from a wound in her head of the revolver lying in her lap with one cartridge discharged. Dr. Field and Majors Hutchinson and Hamilton were at once sent for. They dressed the wound and removed Mrs. Morgan to the European General Hospital, in an unconscious state. She died in the Hospital at 1 a.m., on Saturday, without regaining consciousness.

On receipt of the information Mr. Griffiths, Acting Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Stenson with other Police officers went to the bungalow and made enquiries about the cause of the incident, which appeared to be a case of accident.

On Saturday evening Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mrs. Margaret Rose Morgan, aged about twenty-eight, who died at the European General Hospital on Saturday morning from a wound caused by a revolver shot.

Mr. G. N. R. Morgan, husband of the deceased deposed that he arrived in Bombay on Thursday with his brother and wife from England. They put up in a bungalow at the Malabar Hill. The deceased was healthy. She asked him some time ago when at Home for a revolver and, he said he would get her one in Bombay. On Friday, he made purchases, among which was a six chambered revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition. After purchasing them from Hollis and Company they returned to the bungalow at 1-30 p.m. and the witness told the deceased that the revolver was for her. They then went down for luncheon. The witness put the revolver under some cloths in a trunk. After finishing luncheon at 2 p.m., the deceased lay down and was reading. Before that the witness showed her how to use the revolver and told her not to load it. He told her to keep it under her pillow and it would be of use even if unloaded. He put it under the clothes with a tin of cartridges. The witness saw the deceased at about half past three asleep. He too then went to sleep. He was awakened by a report of a fire-arm and went to the deceased's room when he found her with blood oozing from her head. He then sent one of his servants to call a doctor and asked the deceased what the matter was. The deceased said that she did not know what had happened and that she must have been asleep. She also said that her head was aching. He found the revolver on her lap, and the tin of amunition on the side table. The revolver was put on the table and he did not examine it. Dr. Field came and sponged the deceased's face and sent for another doctor. Major Hamilton then came and attended the deceased who was evenfually removed to St. George's Hospital where she died at 1 a.m. on Saturday. Police officers came and made inquiries and they took charge of the revolver and ammunitions. He further stated that they were married in October last and were quite happy since then. No one was in the room at the time of the occurrence. The deceased was quite cheerful on Friday.

Mr. R. G. L. Morgan corroborated his brother's evidence.

Major Hamilton said that on his arrival at the house of the deceased he met Dr. Field and Colonel Roberts. He found Mrs. Morgan lying on the bed. There was a wound near her left ear from which there had been a good deal of bleading. He dressed the wound, procured an ambulance, informed the police and removed the deceased to St. George's Hospital where he dressed the wound again and left the Hospital at 11 p.m.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by injuries due to a revolver shot, the result probably of an accident.

DEATH OF A PARDESHI.

The Coroner, concluded the inquest into the death of Hivaburaoaing, Raghubarsing, a Purdeshi, aged 35, who was alleged to have been assaulted by several Purdeshis in Fergusson Road, on the night of the 9th ultimo.

In the course of the evidence, it was stated that the deceased brother had secured grazing right in a field, which two of the suspects had tried to secure. On the 9th July, the deceased and his brother were returning home at night when they were alleged to have been attacked by the seven suspects with sticks. When they fell down the assistants ran away. Both the wounded men were taken to the hospital and the deceased died there the next day.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries to the head inflicted in an assault in which all the suspects, except perhaps the fifth and seventh and Ramasarup, who was not present, were more or less implicted.

KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL MARATHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back, you published in your valuable paper an article from the pen of Mr. S. G. Warty on "the Needs of Kanara." As you are very well aware Kanara is still groping in darkness and requires the constant hospitality of your columns to ventilate its real grievances. Mr. Warty, has dealt with the several needs of Kanara from an economic stand-point. But I would like to supplement his article by adding one of our crying educational needs. We have been so long pressing on the attention of the Government the fact that the linguistic conditions of Kanara are rather peculiar being similar to those of Belgaum. In Karwar, Halyal and parts of Ankola Marathi is liked more than Kanarese, the official language. People in these parts have a natural affinity for Marathi, their mother-tongue being a dialect of Marathi. But our educational authorities have recognised Kanarese only as the medium of instruction and, therefore, carry on the middle school, and the High School Scholarship examinations and the Vernacular School Final examinations in Kanarese only. Hence Kanarese only is the medium of instruction in the several schools of Kanara. As such by the whim of our authorities, people who speak Konkani, and have consequently a natural liking for Marathi, have to learn Kanarese which is to them a second language and have therefore to undergo untold inconveniences. The local Municipality, where the sentiments of the people can be echoed has been maintaining a Marathi boys' school in addition to a Marathi girls' school. This fact goes to prove my contention that there exists the necessity of teaching Marathi in Karwar. But no such arrangement as yet exists in the Karwar High School. Kanarese is taught as a vernacular but Marathi boys are left to themselves. Representation was made to the Director of Public Instruction by the leading gentlemen headed by Mr. V. V. Wagh, the Sub-Judge of Karwar. But no action has been taken in the matter. For the last so many years students whose vernacular is Marathi are being sadly neglected in the Karwar High School for want of a Marathi teacher. Government have laid down as their considered policy to maintain one "efficient" model High School in each District. But the Karwar High School, which is being ranked by Government among the efficient schools maintained by it, is still in want of a Marathi teacher, though the anomaly of examining audents in Marathi without giving them a single lesson during the course of the whole academic year, curiosly exists. At present, there are nearly 40 students in the Karwar High School, whose vernacular is Marathi, and who are being made their own masters or teachers, call them what you will.

I understand that the Hon. Mr. Upasani, to whom our sincere thanks are due for espousing the cause of Kanara, has sent in his interpellations on the subject to Government and I hope and pray that Government will be pleased to do something in the matter.

When the late Mr. Sharp, the then Director of Public Instruction visited Karwar, in an interview with Mr. V. V. Wagh he had promised to favourably consider the question. But since his death nothing has been done in the matter. May we not hope that the Hon. Mr. Covernton, the worthy successor of Mr. Sharp will take up the matter in right earnest and relieve the students of a long-felt hardship by giving the Karwar High School a Marathi Teacher?—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Karwar, July 29.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The general public of Bombay are now aware that the Municipal Reform Association is going to hold a public meeting in the second week of this month, to protest against the vagaries of the Water Department and against the manner in which it treats the people of Bombay in respect of water-supply. Soon after the announcement in the local papers and before the collapse of the Tansa Aqueduct, the Association had received several complaints against the Water Department and its ways and also against the Municipal Commissioner for not only not getting their grievances redressed, but also for his impertinency in not acknowledging their complaints made to him against the Water Department. It seems that a large number of rate-payers are afraid to report their grievances in writing to us lest they might be subjected to harassment by the Municipal authorities. They are under the impression from past experience that they will be forced by the Municipal authorities to incur heavy unnecessary expenses to carry out some work or other which are not at all required in connection with their properties. The rate-payers have no other alternative, but to submit to the whims of the Municipal authorities as they know that they will not get their grievances redressed from the Corporation, if they were to approach it, for invariably without making independent inquiries, it sends replies to them in accordance with the Municipal Commissioner's report. In this way the Municipal authorities are to a great extent successful in silencing the rate-payers against their vagaries. But I may assure the people that their names will not be divulged to the Municipal authorities in any way. They need not now feel themselves nervous to report to us their grievances against the Water Department.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. KAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association.
Bombay Aug. 2.

DRINK

FOR HEALTH & VIGOUR.

Sole Agents:—

McDOWELL & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.
BENGAL INK FACTORY,
94, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Vedic Philosophy.

In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?

A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects Pandit Bihari Lal, B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations examines Mahidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karm Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.

Price Rs. 5. *Postage Free.*
NARAIN DATT & SONS,
BOOK-SELLER,
Anarkalla, LAHORE.

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

Head Office—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000 (FOUR LAKHS). Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."

Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

For Particulars apply to
MANAGING AGENTS.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free.
APPLY TO
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY
30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece.
OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.

Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Benares City

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
Is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, opposite Museum West. BOMBAY
IS THE
ONLY PLACE
WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT. PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

HUBLI MARATHI SCHOOLS.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, July 28.

Yesterday in the evening there was held a large meeting in the Marathi Boys' School, No. 1, at which Mr. Sane, the Subordinate Judge, presided. The meetings had been called by the Head Master of the Marathi school at the direction of the Educational Inspector, S.D., in order to enable the parents of the boys and girls attending the Marathi schools here to express their views regarding his proposal to abolish the Marathi schools here and replace them by Canarese ones, or, in the alternative, to do away with the Modi curriculum in them and introduce Canarese studies in its place. Besides many of the parents, a large number of Canarese speaking gentlemen were present at the meeting.

At the outset the Head Master of the School, Mr. Gunjikar, gave a short history of the rise of the Marathi Schools. A general discussion then took place regarding the Educational Inspector's proposal. The Municipality at present maintains 24 primary schools, for boys and girls included. The distribution from the point of view of language is as follows:—Canarese schools 14, Urdu schools 6 and Marathi schools 4. The total number of pupils was 4,500 and the percentage worked at 55 (Canarese), 25 (Urdu), and 20 (Marathi). In each class of the schools the demand was for more schools and greater accommodation. The speakers urged that so far as the ascertainment of the wishes of the Marathi speaking public was concerned, the bare fact that with every facility to have their children taught Canarese or Urdu, the parents preferred to send them to the Marathi schools and asked for greater accommodation, should have convinced the Educational Authorities that the parents wished to have Marathi schools and would never tolerate the idea of having them replaced by Canarese ones. The unfortunate omission by the Educational Inspector of any statement of his own views in support of his proposal was the occasion of severe criticism. Stress was laid on the facts that the local Canarese or Urdu speaking—rate-payers had never complained of the existence of the Martahi schools and that the Municipal Councillors with always a majority of Canarese speaking gentlemen had all along showed a sincere interest in the progress of Marathi schools along with that of the other two languages.

Although the discussion centred round the proposal to put Canarese schools in place of the existing Marathi ones, the alternative proposal to replace Modi curriculum by the Canarese one was also thoroughly discussed and disapproved.

After this, two resolutions were unanimously adopted. By the first resolution the main proposal and the alternative proposal of the Educational Inspector S.D. were both severely condemned and he was requested to maintain the existing arrangements which gave satisfaction to all; further the urgent need for more Marathi schools was brought to his notice. By the second one, a committee was appointed with Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Kopikar as the chairman to prepare and forward a memorial to the Director of Public Instruction and to take such other steps as might be necessary to counter-act the proposals of the Educational Inspector.

The president, Mr. Sane, in his concluding remarks pointed out that by the proposed abolition of the Modi curriculum, if carried out, a great hardship would be imposed on the trading classes as they preferred to keep their accounts in the Modi character. He expressed the hope that having regard to the volume of opposition to his proposals, the Educational Inspector, S.D., would on his way drop them altogether and in addition try to satisfy them by doing all in his power to meet their request for more schools.

A vote of thanks to the president, brought the proceedings to a close.

HACK VICTORIA FARES?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times of India" of 17th July writes, after much consideration, that the terms of the petition of "The Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association" should be granted on condition that the cars and horses will be improved, and writes why such application was not made before. But we state that an application was made in 1917 to the Police Commissioner, requesting the revision of the rates, but the same was not considered by the Commissioner. Another application was again made on 28-1-1918. No attention was paid to this also. A third application was again made on 6-3-1918, but this was also to no purpose. A fourth application has been made to the Police Commissioner on 16-7-1919.

The "Times" appears to think that generous citizens might have paid more to the ghariwalla than the usual scale, and thereby helped the poor ghariwallas. This may be true to some extent, but many ghariwallas were dragged to police chowkeys by generous passengers and fined Rs. 15-20 whenever the poor ghariwallas asked for more fare, considering that all passengers are generous. Besides many gentlemen use victorias for 4 to 6 hours and then enter some fine buildings or mansions on one pretext or another and escap by another door, and some refuse point blank to pay.

The "Times" also writes that revision was made in 1908, but no improvement was made in cars and horses. But the fact is this that in 1901, the Police Commissioner compelled the owners to substitute rubber tyres in place of iron, and the rates were not revised as late as 1908; and then also the increment was not in proportion to the expenses incurred. The owners tried their best to serve the public by using the best possible cars and horses, but unfortunately the war broke out. Prices of the materials increased enormously, but no changes were made in the old rates, and consequently the owners suffered heavy losses during those critical times.

In spite of all this if the public and especially some newspapers find fault with the [illegible] and horses then we would say that [illegible] abovementioned. We therefore earnestly request the Police Commissioner to revise the old rates at once, and if this is not done it would be useless to ask for better cars and horses, and at the same time make our task difficult to carry on this business. Roads were not repaired properly during war time, and they are as good as those of Salsette Taluka. In the rainy season it is very difficult and at the same time dangerous to drive horses on such roads; and when the streets are full of water no vehicle other than hack victoria serves the public the whole day and night. We, therefore, trust that the Police Commissioner will consider this matter without further delay.—Yours, etc.,

VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY,
Hack Victoria Association.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

STUDY OF PALI AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly give room to the following in your widely circulated paper. The abolition or continuation of the Pali language for the purpose of the Matriculation Examination was properly discussed by the Pali-Loving world in January last. Your paper also did not spare any pain to impress on the mind of the Examination board for its continuance. The "Chronicle" very enthusistically and logically proved how it was necessary to continue the study of the Pali language in order to enable the students to associate themselves with the Buddhist philosophy. The will of the people works one way while the will of the authorities works in quite a diametrically opposite way. The blow was given. The study was stopped from the current year for the Matric Examination. When the question was under hot discussion we were assured by the school authorities that those failing would be allowed to appear for examination with Pali in the year 1920.

In order to make myself assured I wrote for permission to the University Registrar. After a lapse of nearly a week I was informed to my great surprise and disappointment that the question is engaging the attention of the board, and the board has not as yet settled whether Pali should be retined or not. When the terminal of the schools has come quite near, it is now that the question is fortunate enough to attract the board. I do not know how long the discussion would go before the boad arrives at a particular conclusion.

Imagine our plight if the board sanctions its abolition. It is practically impossible to study any other language in the short time of 7 months. This will I hope draw the attention of the authorities concerned. For the lengthiness of the letter I plead its importance.—Yours, etc.,

A PERLEXED STUDENT OF PALI.
Bombay, July, 31st.

INDIAN MARRIAGE IDEALS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on 1st August, Rao Bahadur Bhandare presiding, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Joint Judge Thana read an interesting paper on "Some Ideals of Marriage in India" of which the following is a brief summary:—Ideals of marriage pertain to (a) its character and durability, (b) its relation between the parties and the their kinsmen as to person and property and (c) choice of person. As to the first point it must be noted that marriage is polygamous among Mahomedans, Jews, Jains and the majority of the Hindus, polyandric among a few communities. It is only among a small majority of Hindus that there exists sacramental indissoluble wedlock while under the customary law enforced by the Catholic Cannon Law among some 300 millions of mankind in Europe and America and a few millions elsewhere, marriage is monoganous, sacramental and absolutely indissoluble, whatever the statutory law on the contrary imposed on them. For a man to be allowed more than one wife and to claim such union as life-long is a cruel and unjust to the fair sex. But unity and absolute indissolubility of the nuptial tie as prevalent among the Roman Catholics is according to the natural law at least for people imbued deeply with higher culture and religious spirit. There is reason to believe that this was so among the primitive races "from the beginning" as Christ puts it, at least while they were similarly advanced (Mathew 19 8) Several passages and instances in the Vedas as opined by Manlik in his Hindu Law Show that in the early Vedic period marriage was a monogamous life-long union as well as a rule, as it was in the Adamite period described in the Bible. (Genesis 2, 24). But after contact with barbarians this ideal became degraded and the majority of the males "took to themselves wives from all they chose." (Genesis 6) Christianity restored the hristine culture and religious practice. Mahomedanism imposed wholesome restrictions on polygamy and freedom of divorce. The Parisis in India appear to have reverted to their ancient higher ideals by getting the Indian Legislature to enact the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. The same process is disclosed in the Special Marriage Act 1872. These Acts render marriages monogamous and indissoluble except in some extreme emergencies—though not absolutely in dissoluble as among Roman Catholics.

A GRAVE EVIL.

The wide prevalance of divorce among the majority of the Hindus without recourse to Courts of justice and even caste punchyats is a grave evil which may be remedied by legislation by regulating divorce more or less on the lines laid down in the Parsi Divorce Act or the Indian Divorce Act. It was also necessary for the benefit of womankind to make unit of marriage obligatary where its indissolubility is enforced or afford restricted facilities for divorce where a community is eager to adhere to its old polygamous system. The Roman Catholics in India from the Canon law points of view labour under a statutary grievance in that the Indian Divorce Act afford facilities for divorce among its members which no Catholic can avail himself of without he being excommunicated. The debate on the subject was adjourned till Mr. Saldanha read the second part of his valuable paper on the remaining points.

GONDAL NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

GONDAL, August 3.

His Highness Shri Bhagwat Singjee, Thakore Saheb of Gondal has subscribed Rs. 600,000 (six lakhs) worth of the British Victory Loan. It is believed that he is the first Prince in Kathiawad to take up the English Loan to such a large extent.

Last week His Highness made a donation [illegible] bai widow and anr. Smetham B and [illegible] mine-stricken in the Bankura district of Bengal.

Kumari Shri Bakuverba gave Rs. 500 to the above-mentioned Bankura Famine Relief Fund.

British Express Maltsters Co.

"EQUMALTUM."

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR HORSES.

"Equmaltum" is a malted product prepared from germinated barley, and is the most nutritious and sustaining of all foods fed to animals, especially horses, where the greatest strength, speed and endurance is of the utmost importance.

IMPROVES

HEALTH
APPEARANCE
STRENGTH
SPEED
AND
ENDURANCE.

In the most advanced countries of Europe and America Malt is extensively used in the feeding of horses of all types with most beneficial results.

Write for rates to :—

Managing Agents:—
LAWRENCE & Co.,
5, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

MONEY!

YOU are an ambitious man! You always wish to grow better. Money is the chief thing for your betterment. A very easy and sure way to save money with all your conveniences, is in your hands.

WILL you put that into practice? It is this. You remember how much of your time and energy is wasted whenever you have to make your purchases at different places, and what anxiety you feel about the surety of prices. Now if you

GET all your articles from one place at the cheapest fixed rates, your botheration, time, and money are saved. Swadeshi articles are quite as good—even better than foreign ones. Thus YOU DOUBLY PROFIT BY PURCHASING

FROM THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES
THE LARGEST, OLDEST & CHEAPEST STORES
HEAD OFFICE—Times Building, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branches:—Princess Street, Madhavbag and Girgaum.
Mofussil Branches:—Poona City, Poona Camp and Cochin.

MARTIN'S
ARIOLASTEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of [illegible] have used them with the utmost success. Price Rs. 2 per box. Can be had of all Druggists or direct from the Agents [illegible]

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED. Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 28, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

RIMLESS GLASSES

have a most pleasing appearance when they are suited to the contour of the features.

We fit them so perfectly that the wearer is hardly conscious of their presence.

Not only are they Elegant in appearance, but they correct the optical defects and prevent Eyestrain.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East;
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 15, New Oxford St., London.

PLEASE READ THIS.
A BOON TO MOFFUSIL

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best Watches at

the cheapest rates then don't lose this opportunity, book your order to-day and you will get them at your house without any trouble. They are very strong, durable and brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial is earnestly solicited. Nickel Silver Watch. Price Rs 9-14-0, now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8-0. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 16, now sold for Rs. 8, Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch, price Rs. 20, now and for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong and reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-days' Wrist Watch, with leather strap price Rs. 40, now offered for Rs. 20. *Radium Pocket Watch* Price Rs. 30, now sold for Rs. 15, same *Wrist Watch* with leather Rs. 28, now sold for Rs. 14, purchaser of every pocket watch will get one fancy chain and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

THE CENTURY WATCH AGENCY.
25, Madan Mittra Lane (B) CALCUTTA.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and, for nothing the necessary relative.

FREE BOOKLET

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO:

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings
AND
Presentation Articles
AT

EMPIRE TRADING Co.

305, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS.

249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Sonachandi"
TELE. No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us.

A Welcome Visitor

in every house. Every rat will leave as soon as it comes in contact with

RAT-EXTERMINATOR

No acid, poison.
Manufactured by

KALI & CO.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLOOTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.

SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. Bahia
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET
Apply to
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
near Cinem, Girgaum
BOMBAY

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market.
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 37,50,000
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

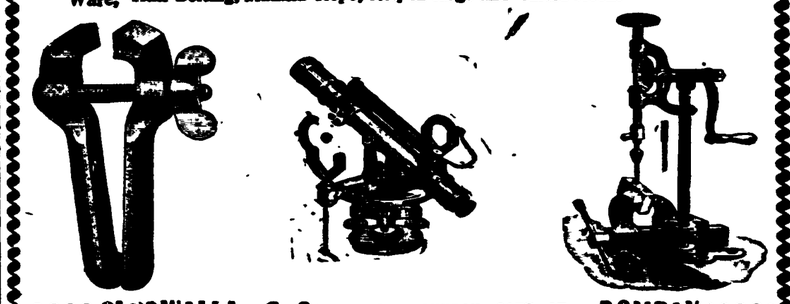
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

TOOLS

Latest and Time Saving-Oil Engines, Taps and Dies, Chucks, Saws, Machinery in general, Railway Stores, Coal and Wood, Coocking Stoves, Sanitary Ware, Hair Belting, Manilla Rope, etc., in large and varied stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.